

NORGE FLIES
OVER POLE ON
WAY TO NOMEDirigible Under Amundsen
and Ellsworth Duplicates
Byrd Party's FeatTRIP FROM KINGS BAY
MADE IN 15 HOURSItalian-Built Craft Under Nor-
wegian Flag Making 50
Miles an HourNEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Capt.
Roald Amundsen's dirigible Norge
has crossed the North Pole, in its
flight from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen,
to Nome, Alaska, the New York
Times and the St. Louis Globe-Demo-
crat announce.The great balloon duplicated within
three days the feat of the three-
engined airplane Miss Josephine
Ford, piloted by Lieut. Commander
Richard E. Byrd, with the difference
that Commander Byrd returned to
Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, in a 1600-
mile nonstop flight, while the Norge
continued a 2750-mile journey to-
ward Nome.Captain Amundsen, commander of
the third expedition to reach the
North Pole and first explorer to reach
the "South Pole," wired to Ralph
Lomen, Norwegian Consul at Nome,
to have 100 men ready to lower the
dirigible. He said he would expect
N. Parker, chief of the expedition,
and the Consul had four anchors
placed in readiness to hold the ship
down.Seventeen Members in Crew
The Norge left Spitzbergen at 10
a. m. Norwegian time or 5 a. m. New
York daylight saving time yesterday
and sailed over the pole with the 17
members of its crew at 1 a. m. today
Norwegian time, or 7 o'clock last
night, eastern standard time. The
news reached the New York Times
and St. Louis Globe-Democrat and
the first message ever received direct
from the pole announced the news at
3:05 a. m. eastern standard time.Commander Byrd said the Norge
off but remained at Kings Bay to
prepare, in the words of Lieut. Allen
N. Parker, his party, to "in-
vestigate every foot of real estate
near the pole for Uncle Sam."The Norge is 343 feet long, was in-
flated with 19,000 cubic meters of
hydrogen at Kings Bay, and carries
with 5000 kilograms of gasoline for
fuel. Its best speed is 43 miles an
hour. It was built in 1923 by the
State Airship Factory at Rome as the
N-1 for the Italian Air Service, and
originally had a luxurious special
cabin for the King of Italy. It car-
ried the Italian flag at its stern be-
side that of Norway on its trip from
Rome to Pula, Eng., Oslo, Norw.,
Leningrad, Rus., Spitzbergen, and
thence to the pole.Uses Three Motors
The Norge is described as a "blimp
with a back bone." The metal keel
runs from stern to stern, and on it
is an 18-inch runway. The vessel
has three motors, and is steered "y"
a wheel, like any other ship. Sun
compasses in the control cabin were
used to check against the magnetic
compasses, which are apt to be mis-
leading so near the magnetic pole.
The ship was equipped with a sled,
tents, and other essentials for a pos-
sible forced landing.Captain Amundsen was beaten to
the North Pole by Robert E. Peary.
He set out for the South Pole by dog
sled, reaching it Dec. 14, 1911,
beating four rival expeditions from
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Week in Berlin

President Does His "Daily Good Turn"



Left to Right—Mrs. Mark Kerr of London, Eng., Vice-Chairman of International Council of Girl Scouts and Guides; Mrs. Essex Reade, Chairman of the Council; President Coolidge; Mrs. Lyman Delano, Member of National Council.

RAIL LABOR BILL
UP TO PRESIDENTVoluntary Arbitration Plan
Passes Senate 69 to 13,
Without AmendmentWASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The
"Treaty of Peace" agreed upon by
executives of a number of large rail-
roads, and union leaders awaits only
the approval of President Coolidge to
become law.Embodied in the Watson-Parker
bill, the plan has been approved by
the Senate, 69 to 13, exactly as it
came from the House, despite vigor-
ous efforts to change some of its
provisions.Abolition of the Railroad Labor
Board and substitution of new ma-
chinery for handling disputes between
employers and workers in the indus-
try is provided for in the measure.
It will be signed by President Cool-
idge if he is convinced the public
interest is adequately safeguarded in
its provisions.Main Point of Debate
This proved the main point of con-
tention during the debate on the
measure in Congress. Although ad-
vocated by representatives of large
carriers and the railroad brother-
hoods, opposition was registered by
executives of some of the smaller
lines and the National Manufac-
turers' Association, which held ship-
pers and the public generally were
not given sufficient voice in labor
disputes involving transportation
costs.Numerous amendments, most of
them based on this objection, were
offered, but all were rejected, pro-
ponents of the bill insisting upon its
passage "without the dotting of an
'i' or the crossing of a 't'." In the
end, 29 Democrats, 29 Democrats
and one Farmer-Labor Senator voted
in the affirmative with nine Republi-
cans and four Democrats casting the
negative ballots.

Voluntary Boards Provided

The bill provides for establishment
of voluntary boards of adjustment to
conduct negotiations in labor dis-
putes within the industry. If these
fail to bring about agreement, it
authorizes the President to appoint a
Federal board of mediation of five
members to seek a solution. Should
no settlement be reached in this way
and a strike be threatened, the
President would set up an emergency
board to study and publish the facts
involved in the dispute, which would
be held in status quo for 30 days
after the board's report.Passage of the measure cleared
the way in the Senate for considera-
tion of the McPadden Branch Bank-
ing Bill, which failed at the last ses-
sion. It has been rewritten this year
by the banking committee.AIRPLANE SERVICE
TO MANITOBA MINESWINNIPEG, Man., May 7 (Special
Correspondence).—An airplane ser-
vice from Great Falls, Man., to the
gold mining camps at Long Lake,
Man., and Red Lake, Ont., is to be
established on May 25 by the Cen-
tral Canada Air Lines. It is an-
nounced from the company's head-
quarters in Winnipeg.Those who wish to use the ser-
vice will leave Winnipeg by rail for
Lac du Bonnet, Man., and thence by
trolley to Great Falls, from which
point the airplanes will operate. The
company also plans to put into
operation a service from Duluth,
Minn., and Port Arthur, Ont., via
Kenora, Ont. The time to be con-
sumed in the rail-air trip from Win-
nipeg to the Long Lake district will
be five hours, with only 30 minutes
of actual flying time; and to Red
Lake, the flight will take 65 minutes
from Great Falls. The flight from
Duluth will take six hours.

TEACHERS DISCUSS ROOSEVELT

Reminiscences of Roosevelt were
given in an informal talk before the
Boston Teachers' Club at its head-
quarters, 739 Boylston Street, yester-
day.Air Transport to Have Part
in New England Trade PlansShippers' Advisory Board Reports Predict Ad-
vance in Many Lines of IndustryConfidence, based upon the de-
tailed reports and forecasts of 38
commodity committees, that general
manufacture and trade in New Eng-
land will increase variously from 2
to 30 per cent between May and Sep-
tember, was expressed at the first
annual meeting of the New England
Shippers' Advisory Board at the
Copley-Plaza Hotel today.Assurances given by officials of
the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., that
its new postal and express ser-
vice between Boston and New
York will be started July 1, met the
enthusiastic approval of the ship-
pers, who viewed this development
as another important factor in the
industrial and commercial expansion
of the New England states.William F. Garcelon of Boston, of
the Arkwright Club, was the presid-
ing officer at the meeting, which in-
cluded luncheon and afternoon in the
hotel banquet hall. He summed up trade
and manufacturing conditions in
New England today and struck the
dominating note of confidence for
the future. The speaker, who is in
charge of the American Railways
Association, when he told of how ex-
ports in New England, valued for
the first time in the Department of
Commerce, totaled \$191,830,493 for 1925,
Massachusetts leading with \$118,-
607,731.Export Gains Reported
Export per capita exports in-
creased in the various New England
states, from 1924 to 1925, as follows:
Maine, \$7.16 to \$7.95; New Hamp-
shire, \$13.51 to \$16.01; Vermont,
\$6.71 to \$11.72; Massachusetts, \$29.72
to \$30.79; Rhode Island, \$24.46 to
\$26.18, and Connecticut, from \$25.71
to \$28.96.Reports from 58 commodity com-
mittees were read and accepted at
the first meeting. 38 of these making
predictions for the future and of
these six were not reassuring.
C. M. Macdonald, freight claim
agent of the Boston & Maine, speak-
ing on the progress made in the 1925-
26 season, stated that due to ex-
pansion in the movement of freight
traffic, increased safety in the trans-
portation and general efficiency in
service, the amount paid out for
claim settlements decreased 31 per
cent in the past year.Following this afternoon's luncheon
P. E. Arnould, traffic manager,
Colonial Air Service, Inc., announced
the inauguration of the New England
Air Service for July 1 when mail and
air express will leave Boston in the
early evening and reach Cleveland
and Chicago early the next morning.
Mr. Arnould said he wanted it dis-
tinctly understood that the Colonial
Air Transport, Inc., is a transportation
company as its name indicates.The firm has nothing whatever
against the cutter but insists that
effective measures must be taken to
stop careless and costly errors. The
firm is fully justified in so insisting.
This board does not, however, be-
lieve that discharge is necessary to
secure the desired results. The cut-
ter involved is a conscientious, com-
petent workman, who does not seek
to dodge responsibility, nor to re-
sort to specious excuses.His attitude is excellent. Coupled
with this strong consideration in his
favor is a long record of excellent
service in high-grade factories and
his record with this firm, during the
few weeks he has been employed, of
cutting excellent figures. He is not
the type who will adopt anything
smacking of a defiant or boastful at-
titude because of reinstatement. Nor
is there in the entire crew a cutter
of whom the board has any unani-
mousness so far as the effect of reinstatement
goes.The board prefers leniency to
severity and encouragement to better
work. If these kindly policies suc-
ceed in getting the grade of work to
which the manufacturer is entitled,
the judgment of the board is vindic-
ated and the reinstatement is shown
to have been justified. If poor workSCOUTS PLEDGE
WORLD UNITY
AT CAMPFIREGirl Leaders of 31 Nations
Dedicate Camp to Fellow-
ship Advancement

By a Staff Correspondent

CAMP EDITH MACY, Briarcliff
Manor, N. Y., May 12—One of the
most impressive and significant cer-
emonies in the annals of world fellow-
ship was held here, when 450 dele-
gates to the International Council of
Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, repre-
senting 31 countries, dedicated this
camp as the principal training
ground for Girl Scout leaders in
America.Following a brief ceremony in the
great lodge house, the delegates
moved out to the terrace where, on a
promontory overlooking the large
estate, there was kindled America's
first world council fire. In the wide-
spreading circle stood girls from many
lands, united for one purpose, Dean
Sarah Louise Arnold, president of the
Girl Scouts, made a brief address
signaling the purpose of the fire.One by one the delegates from the
foreign lands came forward, dressed in the
Scout uniform of her country, each
bearing a small bundle of twigs, sym-
bolic of participation in the council
and as a contribution to the union of
world womanhood.

Their Offerings

Australia brought her wool.
Belgium gave her lace, unfolding
a pattern of service and sisterhood.
Austria, the music of her great
composers.Canada brought the example of
neighborliness as exemplified in her
unarmed common border.And so on down the list the na-
tions came—Chile, China, Czechoslo-
vakia, Denmark, Egypt, France,
Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland,Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia,
Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nor-
way, Palestine, Poland, Portugal,
South Africa, Suomi (Finland),
Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the
United States and Uruguay—each
making a gift of its national hope for
the perpetuation of a world sister-
hood.With Lady Baden Powell, chief
guide of the International Council of
Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, setting
the world character of the meeting
with her presence as the principal
speaker, the conference heard the
first of a series of discussions of the
wide opportunities ahead by the in-
ternational leaders who called the
movement into being and fostered its
steady growth.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, chairman of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mrs. Coolidge at Circus:
President Stays at HomeWASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Mrs.
Coolidge who rarely misses an op-
portunity to see a circus, spent an
hour or more under "The Big Top"
watching the clowns, acrobats, ani-
mals and other sights. She was ac-
companied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank W.
Stearns of Boston, who are White
House guests; Col. S. A. Cheney,
military aide to the President, and
Mrs. Cheney. The President re-
mained at his desk in the executive
offices."Kindly Policies" Advocated
by Shoe Board of ArbitrationEncouragement to Better Effort Rather Than Drastic
Punishment for Poor Work Urged in Case
of a Discharged Haverhill CutterHAVERHILL, Mass., May 12 (Spe-
cial).—"The Shoe Board prefers leni-
ency to severity and encouragement
to better work, rather than drastic
punishment for poor work," declared
Edwin Newdick, chairman of the
Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration,
in his ruling on the discharge of a
cutter in a factory connected with
the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers'
Association and in giving the reasons
for placing him back in his position.The cutter was discharged for poor
work. In giving his decision in the
case, Chairman Newdick made the
following comment:
"The firm has nothing whatever
against the cutter but insists that
effective measures must be taken to
stop careless and costly errors. The
firm is fully justified in so insisting.
This board does not, however, be-
lieve that discharge is necessary to
secure the desired results. The cut-
ter involved is a conscientious, com-
petent workman, who does not seek
to dodge responsibility, nor to re-
sort to specious excuses."His attitude is excellent. Coupled
with this strong consideration in his
favor is a long record of excellent
service in high-grade factories and
his record with this firm, during the
few weeks he has been employed, of
cutting excellent figures. He is not
the type who will adopt anything
smacking of a defiant or boastful at-
titude because of reinstatement. Nor
is there in the entire crew a cutter
of whom the board has any unani-
mousness so far as the effect of reinstatement
goes.The board prefers leniency to
severity and encouragement to better
work. If these kindly policies suc-
ceed in getting the grade of work to
which the manufacturer is entitled,
the judgment of the board is vindic-
ated and the reinstatement is shown
to have been justified. If poor workThe makers of books and the sel-
lers of them are conferring on a ge-
neral and the betterment of the
art and business in combination.
The convention is under the presi-
dency of Walter V. McKee of Detroit,BRITISH STRIKE CALLED OFF;
2,500,000 TO RESUME WORK

Aided in Settlement

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
Chairman of Royal Coal Commission,
Whose Unofficial Negotiations Are Said
to Be Largely Responsible for Termi-
nation of the General Strike.LEADING BRITISH
WOMEN HELPED
IN SETTLEMENTMatters of Form It Was
Urged Should Not Delay
Solution of Strike

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—Viscountess
Astor, the Rev. Maude Royden, and
Mrs. Margaret Wintlingham, ex-lib-
eral member of Parliament, in a
joint letter to The Times today in
view of the strike crisis and its pos-
sible solution writes as follows:"The signatories of this appeal can-
not help looking at the present con-
flict from the standpoint of its effect
upon the women and children of this
country. What they are most afraid
of is that the two parties should be-
come set in positions so irreconcil-
able that no solution could be pos-
sible except as a result of exhaustion,
an exhaustion which would be of the
Nation rather than of either two
sides.""We would therefore most urgently
appeal that neither side should stand
on matters of form, but should re-
main ready to agree to any settle-
ment which is a real solution of the
matters in dispute. For our part, we
recognize that the Government cannot
be expected to yield anything to a
general strike which it would not
have been ready to yield to justice
and reason. On the other hand, we
recognize that the Trade Union Con-
gress cannot be expected to abandon
the miners. They must feel that they
have secured for them the best stand-
ard of living which is practicable.""As we understand it, the Govern-
ment has throughout said that it
was willing to support the coal
commission's report as a basis of
settlement, provided the other parties
did so; that they would continue the
subsidy for a short period to enable
negotiations for the interpretation of
that report to be completed, and that
they would guarantee that the reor-
ganization of the industry recom-
mended by the commission would be
carried into effect.""As we understand it, the carrying
out of the coal commission's report
might involve the reduction of some
wages in the mining industry, at any
rate for a period of time. If this is
true, the chief and immediate dif-
ficulty would seem to be to find means
for reaching an agreement, as to how
the commission's report is to be in-
terpreted, with the period of time for
which the Government is prepared to
prolong the subsidy.""As a solution of this difficulty,
(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)College Courses for Book Agents Sought
in Effort to Improve Service to PublicST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12 (Special).—
Putting the humble book agent on a
pedestal is a plan before the
American Booksellers' Association,
in twenty-sixth annual convention
here this week. If the plan becomes
a reality, the book agent should no
longer be the subject of jest.It is urged that a college in the
selling of good literature be in-
stituted at all of the great universities
in the United States. The chief ad-
vocate of this development is Miss
Marian Humble, executive secretary
of promotion for the association. She
says, in fact, that the plan is being
inaugurated in some schools and
that it will become general as soon
as it is recognized that a book that
is good enough to be written and
printed and offered to the public is
also entitled to careful and in-
tellectual salesmanship—just as a
good automobile is best sold by a
man who can speak intelligently and
with definite knowledge.The makers of books and the sel-
lers of them are conferring on a ge-
neral and the betterment of the
art and business in combination.
The convention is under the presi-
dency of Walter V. McKee of Detroit,Reported Terms of Settlement Said
to Include Establishment of
Board to Revise WagesTRADE UNION CONGRESS ACTION
FOLLOWS VISIT TO THE PREMIERNews Flashed to Anxious Public Throughout Country
by Radio—Walkout Termination Based on
Negotiations Conducted Unofficially

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—The general strike was officially de-
clared off today.Two and a half million British trade unionists will resume
work tomorrow. The miners, however, will not return until
their own wage settlement is reached.LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Sir Herbert Samuel, as chairman
of the Royal Commission which made the report on the Brit-
ish coal industry, about which the conflict centers, was the
natural go-between in the settlement of the general strike.His memorandum, which the general council of the Trade
Union Congress accepted as the basis for calling off the general
strike and resuming negotiations on the coal controversy, con-
tains the following points:1. The coal subsidy to be renewed for such reasonable time
as may be required.
2. Creation of a national wage board, including representa-
tives of the miners, mine owners and neutrals, with an in-
dependent chairman, to revise the miners' wages.
3. It is understood there shall be no revision of the previous
wages without sufficient assurances that reorganization of the
coal industry as proposed by the Royal Commission shall be
executed.
4. A committee to be named by the Government, with rep-
resentation for the miners, which shall prepare legislative and
executive measures necessary to effect reconstruction of the
coal industry.The memorandum suggests that the revised wage scales be
on simpler lines, if possible, than the old ones, and that they shall not ad-
versely affect the wages of the lowest paid men.It also suggests measures to pre-
vent the recruiting of men workers
over 18 years of age into the industry
if unemployed miners are available,
and provides that workers displaced
by the closing of uneconomic col-
lieries shall be transferred, with
Government assistance, as recom-
mended by the Royal Commission.

250,000 Men to Be Displaced

It is estimated that 250,000 men
will be displaced in the mining in-
dustry by execution of the plans for
complete reorganization of the in-
dustry.The Trade Union Congress, which
invited the movement in sympathy
with the miners, visited the
Premier, Stanley Baldwin, and his
Cabinet Ministers at No. 10 Downing
Street at noon and announced that
the strike was over.This action was taken, the chair-
man, Arthur Pugh, said, in order
to end the uncertainty of the negotiations
or settlement of the miners' griev-
ances, which negotiations the Govern-
ment had declared could not be
resumed while the general strike
lasted.

Premier Receives Leaders

The Trade Union Congress forth-
with dispatched telegrams to this
effect to the affiliated unions through-
out the country.The individual unions, before act-
ing, must await definite instructions
from their own executive councils.
However, it is expected that the
Union Congress instructions will be
quick effect and that the wheels of
industry, still stalled since last Monday
night, will begin to turn again
almost immediately.The official statement of the settle-
ment, issued from the Premier's resi-
dence in Downing Street, reads:"The Prime Minister, who was ac-
companied by the Minister of Labor,
the Secretary for Inland Revenue,
the Secretary for War, the First Lord
of the Admiralty, the Minister of Health
and the Secretary for Mines, received
the members of the general council
(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)Virginia Provides
Muskrat DetoursEight-Inch Tiles Built as Run-
way to Save the Coun-
try's RoadsRICHMOND, Va., May 10 (Special
Correspondence).—Detours for musk-
rats as well as for automobiles have
to be built by the Virginia highway
commission. Department officials
gravely put their heads together and
planned muskrat detours for 3.89
miles of the Richmond County ap-
proach to the Tappanhook Bridge.This is not an expensive matter to these
engaged in road construction. In
some sections of the state, near the
swamps, muskrats have been known
to wreck a fill by tunnelling through.
The little animals move along in
definite paths and when they find
obstructions they do not turn aside,
but bore in. To meet this determined
characteristic in the little fur bearers,
the road men place eight-inch tiles
through the fill at the point where
the "rats" usually are found. The
muskrets accept the changed condi-
tions in good part and use the tiles
instead of disturbing the road.In order to further mollify the rats
the department builds nests for
them, or rather places for their
nests; pipes placed at an angle that
will accommodate the average sized
muskrat family.

BRAZIL LOSES VETO POWER

Germany's Entry to the League Council Is Considerably Advanced

GENEVA, May 12 (P)—The special commission studying the reorganization of the League of Nations Council, today took several steps which are expected to advance materially the possibility of Germany's election to the League at the September assembly.

Brazil, whose opposition to Germany's entry was instrumental in keeping it out of the League early this year, lost its contention at a quick fire session of the commission this morning that the new non-permanent members of the Council could not take office immediately after their election. Until now the practice has been that the new members assume their duties on the first of the year, but the commission voted today that the new non-permanent members should take office immediately on election. Brazil and Spain abstained from voting in order not to break the unanimity rule of the Council.

The commission's decision means that should Brazil fail of re-election as a non-permanent member of the Council this September, it will be unable to veto the election of Germany to a permanent seat in that body, a condition on which Germany has pressed its application to join the League.

Term to Be Three Years
The commission likewise provisionally agreed that non-permanent members of the Council, whose number will be determined later, shall be elected for a term of three years instead of the present term of one year and that one-third of the total number shall be elected each year. Viscount Cecil, British delegate, has proposed that the non-

Tonight at the Pops

Cortège de Bach... Delibes
Overture to "Oberon"... Wagner
Fantasia, "Manon Lescaut"... Puccini
Haydn's "Emperor" Concerto... Haydn
Rhapsody, "España"... Chabrier
Prelude to "Lohengrin"... Wagner
Polish Dances from "Prince of Denmark"... Chopin
Songs by Harvard Freshman Glee Club
"Fête Bohème"... Misses
"Oriental"... Misses
"Roses from the South"... Strauss

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert of Boston Settlement Music School, Huntington Hall, 8.
Farewell by members of North Bennet Street Industrial School, 8.
Meeting of Harvard Mathematical Club, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.
Dinner, New England Traffic Club, Copley-Plaza, 8:30.
Theaters
Copley—"Eliza Comes to Stay," 8:30.
Castle Square—"Able, Baker, Rose," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Swan," 8:30.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben-Hur," 8:30.
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Address, "Recent Diplomatic Relations with Mexico," by Dr. Charles W. Hackett, at the University of Texas, meeting of Society of Harvard Dames, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, 2.
Daniel Ericourt, pianist, Women's City Club of Boston, Pilgrim Hall, 2.

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These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

permanent members be increased from six to nine.
Senhor Montarray of Brazil made a stiff fight against the plan to have the term of the non-permanent members end in September instead of January but found the commission solidly against him. He contended that the change was revolutionary and unjustified.

Power of the Assembly
Viscount Cecil, Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French delegate, and Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian delegate, insisted that the Covenant gave the Assembly entire power to do what it deemed best and that there was nothing except an undesirable precedent which prevented members from taking office as soon as they were elected.

The Chinese delegate advocated a six-year term for non-permanent members, but provisionally accepted the three-year proposal pending the receipt of full authority from his home government. The commission then took up the difficult problem of making non-permanent members re-eligible for indefinite re-elections. It is hoped that the Brazilian and Spanish aspirations will be satisfied by making it possible for them to become a kind of intermediate members of the Council.

JEWISH WOMEN MEET TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Immigration and naturalization were questions under discussion today at the continuing sessions of the Northeastern Regional Interstate Conference of the National Council of Jewish Women at the Blyssum Club in Huntington Avenue. The Boston section of the council is acting as host to the visitors. The program opened with an address by Miss Florida Loser.

Mrs. Edward Freedman, Springfield, was elected president; Mrs. Milton Rosenau, Boston, vice-president; and Mrs. L. Bernstein, Portsmouth, N. H., secretary.

The delegates held a round-table discussion on various phases of the immigration and naturalization problems and how greater and more practical assistance could be given to new-comers to the United States.

SON OF W. R. HEARST HEADS THE AMERICAN

NEW YORK, May 12 (P)—George Hearst, 22 years old, the oldest son of William Randolph Hearst, has been elected president of the New York American, Inc., which publishes the New York American, according to an announcement.

Joseph A. Moore, the former president and treasurer, recently was named chairman of the board of the Butterick Company. The new American treasurer is D. E. Towne. George Hearst entered the newspaper business in 1924 when he was made assistant publisher of the San Francisco Examiner.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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SCOUTS-GUIDES DEDICATE CAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

The National Executive Board and former president of the Girl Scouts of the United States, and wife of the Secretary of Commerce, add Mrs. Sarah T. Warren, Chief Guide of the Canadian Convention of Girl Guides, are among the speakers, today, while on Thursday, Sir Robert Baden Powell, Chief Scout of the World, who initiated the movement to bring the youth of the world into a united fellowship, will receive a special welcome at luncheon.

Delegates from the 31 countries are expected to answer the international roll call today and which will continue through Thursday's morning session. The number of official delegates attending from foreign countries as well as the United States, is 450, and many distinguished guests are also present at the sessions. The dedication of the great hall as the meeting place for the camp was carried out with an adaptation of medieval ceremony. The hall itself has a medieval aspect, with great open wooden beams supporting a high roof and rough stone at the walls, one of which contains the huge fireplace.

Dedicate the Camp
With the delegates and guests forming a large circle before the great fire, a small procession of Girl Scout leaders, marching to slow, dignified music, escorted three young women bearing as symbols a bowl of fruit, a candle, and a bowl of fire. Misses Olga Schrottky, Ray Mitchell, and Elsie Becker, as the three symbolic figures, and Mrs. Jane Deeter Ripplin and Mrs. Frederick Eddy, leading the escort in chorus, sang a prayer of invocation, that "they who enter at the door, blessed let them be."

The dedication of the camp to Mrs. Edith Carpenter Macy was made in recognition of the outstanding work she did to put the Scout movement in America on a stable basis. As chairman of the executive committee of the Girl Scouts of America for six years and as the first to come to its financial assistance when back home seemed to be threatening to end its existence, she won the gratitude of the movement throughout the country, which was further increased when her husband, V. Everitt Macy, gave the land and provided an endowment to establish this camp in her memory.

The story of her efforts was told by Dr. James E. Russell, dean of teachers college, Columbia University, who was the first to enlist her interest in the movement. He told of how the idea for an organization for girls originated at a meeting on Boy Scout affairs when someone asked why there was as yet nothing to give the girls the same opportunities the boys were having of becoming acquainted

with their opportunities to take part in the life of the country.

At the time he went to Mrs. Macy he said, the Girl Scouts needed \$3000 immediately to pay off its past debts. Mrs. Macy immediately promised \$1000, and her gifts were matched by Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Frederick Ferris Thompson.

Mrs. Macy, Dr. Russell continued, having given her money, followed it up by taking a personal interest, and in 1918 she took charge as executive chairman. From that time the movement went steadily forward, Mrs. Macy said Dr. Russell, "lending her great gift of sympathetic imagination to enlist the loyal and active co-operation of other valuable workers."

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Locarno Treaties Praised by German Foreign Editor

Probability of Fascism Spreading Denied
in Address Before American Conference

BRIARCLIFFE MANOR, N. Y., May 12 (Special)—The Locarno treaties were heralded with enthusiasm by Fritz Schottboer, foreign editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung, at a round-table discussion held in connection with the National Conference on International Problems and Relations, now in session here, and attended by some of the leading editors and publicists of the United States.

A distinctly optimistic view of Europe was expressed by Mr. Schottboer. He denied that there was any possibility for the spread of Fascism throughout any very wide area of Europe. He lauded the effort for conciliation that had manifested itself so triumphantly in the writing of the Locarno treaties, and still further in the ratification of these agreements by the governments involved.

Touching upon the relation of Locarno to the League of Nations the speaker said:

"Locarno is not in opposition to the League of Nations. Its effect, rather, is to complete it. It facilitates the work of the League by taking from it the more troublesome causes, and hands them over to a specific and more direct arrangement of arbitration. Even if the Locarno treaties never reached the stage of full diplomatic realization, the spirit of Locarno will remain."

Mr. Schottboer then voiced what he felt to be the thought of his own comrades and Europeans in general when he said:

"While the United States is not directly taking part in the development of European politics, it is nevertheless assuming a most important rôle. Europe wants America, and recognizes that the establishment of real peace is the only way to assure American sympathy and support."

Chinese Sovereignty

China will never be satisfied with anything less than political, economic, and commercial freedom, it was declared at a round-table discussion on international problems of powers facing the Pacific Ocean.

China's case was presented by J. S. Olesen, formerly Danish Minister to China and Dean of the diplomatic corps in Peking, who emphasized the need of granting to China complete autonomy in tariff matters, abolition of all extraterritorial privileges, and the placing of control of maritime customs in hands of Chinese people. Mr. Olesen also called for Chinese representation on the Government body of Shanghai's foreign areas.

Prof. Paul Pelliot, College De France, explained how Confucianism was passing and how Christianity remained a minority religion with

the resulting educational problem the greatest in China's history.

Touching upon the economic situation in the Orient, Prof. Charles C. Battecher, lecturer on international relations at New York University, said:

"Japan is having a difficult time to feed her ever-increasing population from her own soil. The approaching exhaustion of her mineral resources only tends to aggravate an already acute situation. Korea and Formosa are sufficient for Japan's needs and Manchuria stands as the nearest source of adequate food and mineral supply."

"As long as China is unable or unwilling to develop her resources and provide safety for life and property it will be necessary for Japan to exercise political stewardship of some kind in the Far Eastern world."

America and Court

Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard Law School, in referring to the recent action of the Senate in voting adherence to the Court with certain reservations, said:

"The Senate's reservations have undoubtedly created a difficult situation and this situation has not been improved by a specific and more direct arrangement of arbitration. Even if the Locarno treaties never reached the stage of full diplomatic realization, the spirit of Locarno will remain."

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Council is a delicate one in asking the United States for consent to requests to the Court to give advisory opinions. The result might very well be—and this seems to be feared in Europe—that resort to advisory opinions would be very much less frequent in the future.

"That device has proved so useful in handling international controversies that any curtailment of it would be most unfortunate, and apparently there is reluctance in some quarters to have the United States' reservations accepted on this account."

"An erroneous impression seems to prevail in some quarters that a claim of interest would have to be voted by the United States Senate. Of course, it is within the power of the Secretary of State to commit the Government of the United States to this extent, and the Court would doubtless go ahead to consider a request for an advisory opinion when the Secretary of State has said that the United States will not claim an interest."

Labor Office Service

Other aspects of the organized progress of the nations were considered by Dr. William Martin, editor of the Journal de Genève, who spoke on the work of the International Labor Office.

Dr. Martin first showed how independent the work of the Labor Office was of the League itself, and how it was founded, not on vagaries of theorists, but on the actual economic and social needs of the people it was instituted to serve. Continuing Dr. Martin said:

"The aim of the organization is not only to protect workers against aggression in their conditions of living, but also to protect the employers against unfair competition, and society against disturbances."

"The economic crisis led the International Labor Organization to be less an organ for drafting international conventions than a scientific organization for studying the social problems of the world and preparing their solution. That is just the field where the co-operation of the United States has been contemplated as at the same time most easy and most useful."

"The object, then, of the International Labor Organization is not, as some people believe, to standardize labor conditions in the different countries. It is simply to establish an international minimum. Labor conventions cannot in any case be made the standard of living in any country."

Living Standards

"The effect of international legislation can only be to raise that standard. The International Labor Office is established upon the principle that the living conditions of the working classes cannot fall below a certain standard without injury to industry itself and to civilization as a whole."

Similarly, Dr. William F. Snow, chairman of the committee of the League of Nations to study illicit traffic, addressed the conference on the great service rendered to all nations alike in collecting and making available laws, regulations, and

proceedings of nations in combating international vice.

In this connection Dr. Snow declared that the migration of young women and girls presented a particularly difficult question of protection which is now being jointly studied by the International Labor Office, the Social Section of the League of Nations, and numerous other international voluntary agencies.

Other speakers included Mr. Walker D. Hines, who spoke on "International Transit Problems," and Dame Katherine Furse of London, whose address dealt with international child problems.

**BELGIAN LIBERALS
OPPOSE M. BRUNET**

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, May 12.—M. Brunet, the Socialist President of the Chamber of Deputies, who agreed to form a Cabinet, consisting of five Roman Catholics, five Socialists and two Liberals, is encountering the opposition of the Liberals, who favor an exclusively business Cabinet, with the object of the country's financial restoration.

The Liberals have not yet decided as to participation or refusal. If M. Brunet's Cabinet succeeds, it will be the first Belgian Government headed by a Socialist.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

1/3 Off

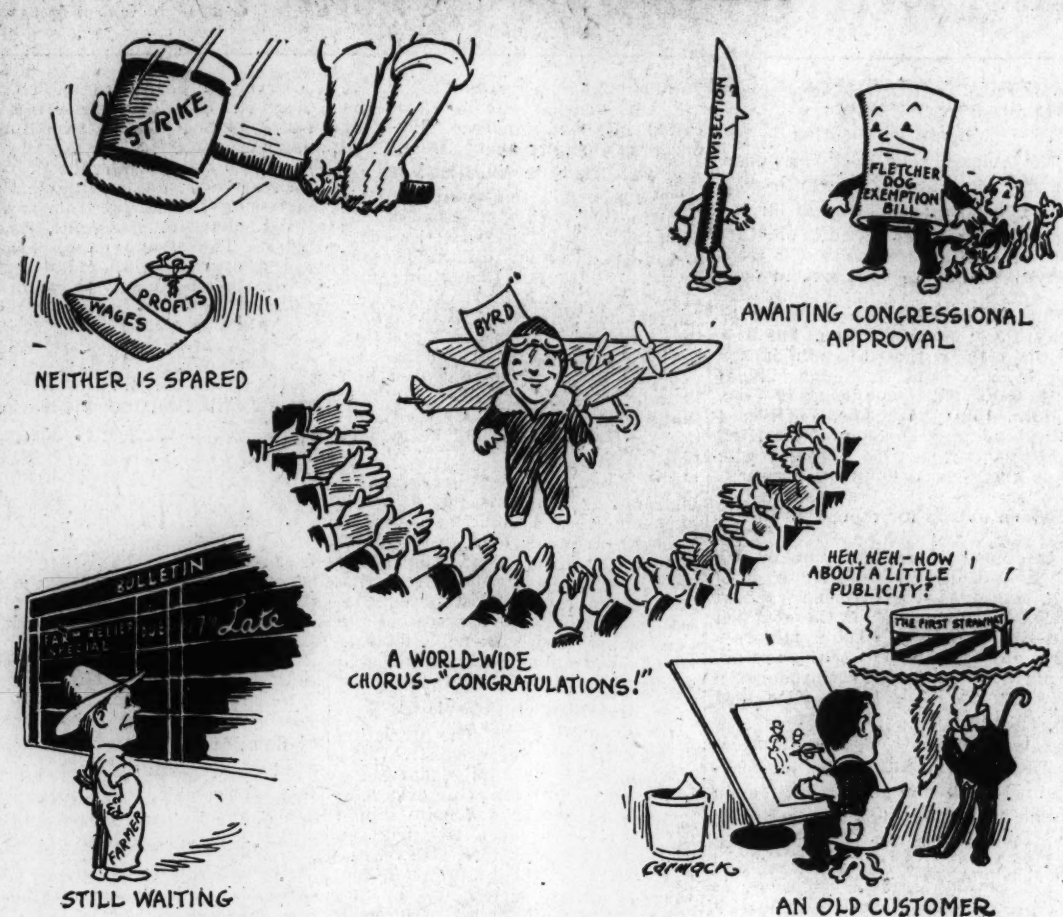
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The News Told in Pictures



WRITERS FEEL FALL OF FRANCE

French Intelligentsia Most
Affected by the Financial Situation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 12.—An impressive plea for the intelligentsia of France who are the veritable victims of the falling franc, but who face the new

and difficult conditions with remarkable courage, is made in a symposium of authors, savants and thinkers. The franc is now worth less than a sixth of pre-war value if the gold standard is taken for the purpose of comparison. In actual internal purchasing power, the franc is slightly more valuable. Index figures show that in France the cost of living is five times as high as in 1913.

While the manual workers are generally earning in fair relation to existing conditions and the manufacturers, bankers and other moneyed classes are sometimes better off, there is a whole stratum of intellectuals whose pre-war earnings are greatly reduced. They do not obtain

even twice as many paper francs as they used to obtain gold francs.

Professors Feel Pinch

Professors particularly are feeling the pinch, and it is declared that there is a prospect of a serious shortage of teachers in the schools, secondary and superior. Two thousand francs monthly is the maximum, after many years' service. Inadequate grants are made for the upkeep of laboratories, classrooms, instruments and books. The liberal professions are badly hit.

Léon Werth expresses the opinion that access to them under the present economic régime will become practically impossible for young men who are poor. M. Rosny, president of the Goncourt Academy, an esteemed author of serious novels, points out that the average increase of royalties in figures, which take no heed of the diminished values, is 40 per cent. Thus an author has today 140 paper francs instead of 100 gold francs.

Liberal Professions Affected.

This means that his real earnings are only a quarter of his former earnings.

Henri Duvernois, speaking for dramatists and journalists, says that the receipts in paper are not doubled in spite of the exchange. Writers cannot increase their output at will. They must have time for study, reading, meditation. In all the liberal professions, the same tale is told, and as France has always stood foremost in education, literature, painting, music and the other arts, knowledge and invention, the possibility of conditions becoming too severe for the always ill-paid, self-sacrificing, intellectual classes is beginning to cause perturbation.

It is this aspect of the financial phenomena represented by the continual depreciation of the franc which is usually least noticed, but perhaps is most important. That it is now engaging the attention of the public and the authorities is a hopeful sign that the value of the intelligentsia to France be appreciated.

OFFERS COURSE FOR LIBRARIANS

University of Michigan Is
to Open School in Training
Methods

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—The regents of the University of Michigan have approved the establishment of a library methods training school. The courses in the new school will be offered for the first time in the 1926-27 college year. The school will be under the direction of William W. Bishop, librarian of the university.

Admission will be conditioned on three years of collegiate work and will be open only to students evidencing exceptional ability. Students upon graduation will receive the degree of bachelor of arts in library science.

There will be two divisions: a one-year undergraduate course requiring three years of collegiate work of above average grade, and a reading knowledge of French and German (or Spanish); and a two-year graduate course requiring an A. B. degree, a reading knowledge of the languages, and one year of training in library methods at this school or at an accredited library school.

While other universities are at present offering courses in library science, the one at the University of Michigan will be the first one, according to Mr. Bishop, to specialize in university and reference library work. After considerable difficulty, capable library workers trained in these specialties have been obtained for the teaching staff.

FURNITURE RUGS WALLPAPERS	DRAPERIES CURTAINS SHADES	SLIP COVERS UPHOLSTERY LAMPS
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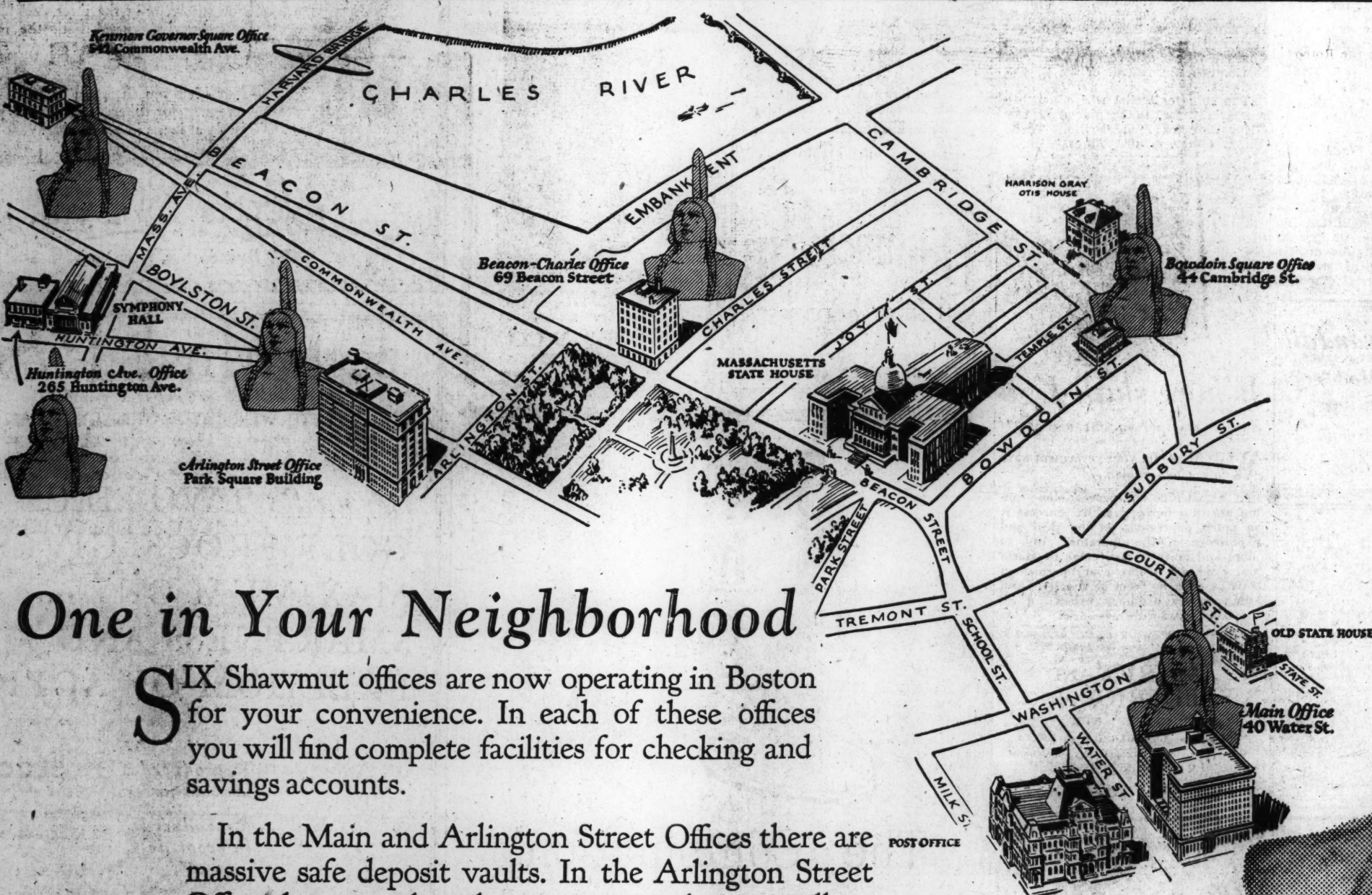
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Satisfaction Expressed That General Strike in Great Britain Has Been Terminated

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the Trade Union Congress at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon at No. 10 Downing Street.

"Mr. Pugh announced, on behalf of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, that the general strike is being terminated today. Mr. Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, afterward made the following statement:

"In order to resume negotiations, the general council of the Trade Union Congress has decided to terminate the general strike today. The telegrams of instructions are being sent to the secretaries of all the affiliated unions.

News Conveyed by Radio.

"The members before acting must await definite instructions from their executive councils.

"(Signed) Arthur Pugh, John Bromley, W. Citrine."

Almost as soon as the decision was made known to the Cabinet, it was flashed throughout the country by radio to the anxious public, who had been informed earlier that persistent peace rumors were in the air.

In the London hotels and restaurants, announcement of the news was received with cheers and hand-clapping, and a moment later when an orchestra on the radio struck up "God Save the King," thousands sprang to their feet and stood at attention.

The general strike began last Monday at midnight, being called to support the miners in their stand against reduction of pay and lengthening of working hours. Most of the number of men who responded to the strike call was never definitely fixed, either by the Government or the Trade Union Congress, but some authorities placed the figure as high as 5,000,000, including the 1,120,000 miners.

Effects of Strike

The first effect of the strike was to tie up transportation and the Government hurriedly recruited volunteer workers. Measures planned long in advance to cope with any such contingency were put into effect to assure the population's food supply, and distributing centers were organized in all the large cities.

There were minor disorders in various parts of the country, especially along the Clyde, the radical center of Scotland, and in the dock district of London. Most of these disturbances, which arose through attempts to stop the operation of the volunteer services, were attributed, however, to disorderly elements, rather than to the strikers.

The termination of the general strike is based on negotiations conducted unofficially by Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Royal Coal Commission, and Mr. Pugh, the latter accepting Sir Herbert's proposal as a basis for resumption of negotiations.

Miners' Chief Informed

The Associated Press was the first to convey the news to A. J. Cook, the miners' chief, as he was leaving the headquarters of his union for lunch. When told the strike was called off, he stood for a moment in silence, and then said he had received no official intimation from Downing Street.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International Federation, then drove up. Mr. Cook ran to meet him and immediately told him the news. The two men looked at each other for a brief space and then, with a grim smile and a shrug of his shoulders, Mr. Cook drove off.

J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's secretary, who has had so much to do with the peace parleys, was on the verge of tears as he left the conference in Downing Street. Someone asked him if he had anything to say. He shook his head, and in a tremulous voice said, "Nothing."

On the other hand, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is credited with having had much to do with the Government's conduct of the situation, appeared with a broad smile.

Peace Efforts Made

The general strike was called off with the same dramatic suddenness that marked the country's plunge last Monday night into the first universal trade-union upheaval in Great Britain's history.

Through eight busy days, the strike had proceeded with no solution of the problem in sight, and with both the Government and the Trade Union Congress obdurate in their determination to fight to the finish.

Peace efforts were being made con-

tinually by neutrals, but they produced no tangible effects until last night.

In the early hours of this morning it became apparent that there were strong possibilities of peace on the basis of calling off the general strike. This became more certain as close observers at the morning advanced with full dress meetings at all the labor headquarters.

Then, shortly after noon, a high Labor official informed the Associated Press that the strike would be called off today.

Almost as he was speaking, it subsequently developed, the Trade Union Congress's general council was making its decision known to the Cabinet in Downing Street.

Peace Proposals Call on

Trades Union Congress

to Call Off the Strike

By Cable from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON, May 12.—How to find some method by which a return could be made to the status quo without involving a concession to direct action was the problem that occupied the whole thought of the nation today. Great Britain had before it three separate proposals which, placed in order of merit from the standpoint of the solution they offered, were as follows:

1. That outlined on behalf of British workers by Viscountess Astor, the Rev. Maude Royden and Mrs. Margaret Wingham.

2. That proposed by Sir John Simon on behalf of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

3. That advocated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in an appeal to the Nation made in the name of the Christian churches.

Each of these proposals contained several provisions. All required the Trade Union Congress to call off the general strike immediately and proposed that the Government should continue the mines subsidy for a limited period, thereby enabling the old wage rates to continue while a permanent agreement upon the basis of the Coal Commission report was arranged. Where these schemes differed concerned how the new wages arrangement should be brought about. The first-mentioned required the mine owners and miners to agree in advance to accept arbitration as a final settlement of all matters regarding the interpretation of the Coal Commission's report and any other point on which agreement might yet be reached between the parties themselves within the subsidy period.

The Other Proposals

Neither Sir John Simon's or the Archbishop of Canterbury's proposals go so far. Sir John Simon has advised only that the coal owners and the miners should undertake to negotiate forthwith on the basis of the report "about excluding from it anything it contains." The archbishop, on the other hand, confines himself to advising the coal owners to agree to something of the kind. The Cabinet also held a midnight session, separating only after it had become apparent that the Trade Union Council had failed to reach an agreement.

In the meanwhile, two developments had taken place. The trade unions' organ announced the calling out from today of a number of additional workers, including the Amalgamated and General Engineering Union of Miners and Shipyard Workers. That implied an attempt to bring yet further pressure upon the

Government and the Nation to grant favorable terms.

Liable to Prosecution

The other development bore upon the opposite side. It concerned the opinion pronounced in legal circles that both the Trade Union Council itself and all those workers who have obeyed its call to walk out in contravention to their agreements are liable to prosecution for damages for the action they have taken. The new development is that this opinion has now been confirmed by a high judicial authority. This confirmation was contained in a judgement delivered in the Chancery division of the High Court by Mr. Justice Astbury, who finds that exemption from prosecution granted under the existing law to trade unions for otherwise illegal acts done "in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute" does not apply to the present general walkout, since none of those called out—excepting only the miners—have any trade dispute with the Government or nation. This produced a new situation which was discussed in the House of Commons.

Government Non-Committal

The Government at the time abstained from committing itself upon it, but it considered it, however, with the view to possible action, since it placed the Trade Union Council and all those acting under its orders in the position of lawbreakers. The general situation otherwise continued to improve. The government food commissioner told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the bakers had nine days' flour supply in hand, compared with 10 days'—their ordinary reserve before the strike commenced—and this reserve was increasing as the whole of the London docks and wharves were working. The petrol supplies, which he described as the "key to the position," also ample. Since cheerful reports came in regarding the continued improvement in the railway and road transport services. It was felt that whatever might be the outcome of the peace deliberations, Great Britain's ability to carry on was assured. The Government's position meanwhile remained unchanged; that, as the Prime Minister had announced at the beginning of the walkout, the first essential must be the withdrawal of the general strike order.

Mr. Lloyd George's Appeal

Mr. Lloyd George in a message on the strike situation pleaded for a halt in the national interest. "Let us have a fresh start on the lines of the archbishop's wise message," he urged.

While an important body of public opinion favored the proposals of the Archbishop of Canterbury, opposition developed on the part of many who believed that they weakened the Government's efforts to bring order out of chaos. A consensus of this opinion was voiced by the Rev. Henry D. A. Major, principal of Ripon Hall, Oxford, the Nobel lecturer at Harvard this year, who said in a letter to The Times: "Having declined to sign the archbishop's appeal, which has been taken round Oxford for signature, I venture to express publicly my reasons for not doing so, as they represent those of many of my clerical brethren: the impulse of our hearts is to sign; the reflection of our heads holds us back."

"We desire industrial peace at the soonest possible moment, but we also desire that the peace should be of a permanent character. If that is to be secured, the general strike must be called off unconditionally, and the whole principle of sympathetic, lightning striking be utterly discarded as means of securing just decisions in industrial disputes."

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The Prime Minister's appeal seems to suggest that the general strike should be called off conditionally. That was our first difficulty about it.

Full Trust in Mr. Baldwin

"The second is this—that we don't wish to give the impression that we don't trust the Prime Minister's heart and head absolutely in the present crisis. We do not like giving him advice publicly, and so giving the impression to a section of the public that outside influences and pressure have led him either to reconsider his declared policy or have moved him to adopt more excellent methods than those which he has already initiated. To do this would be to stab him in the back.

"We know that the Prime Minister has no intention of doing this, but we know also how the step which he has taken is being misinterpreted, to the detriment of the Government. That is the second reason why we feel constrained to refuse to sign the Prime Minister's appeal, while acknowledging our sympathy with the noble motives which have animated his grace and those who are acting with him."

Miss Royden Interviewed

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative Miss Royden said: "An important thing in the minds of most of us over here is that the industrial dispute should not be regarded as a war between two parties in the State, still less as a war against the State itself, and therefore there should be no talk about victory or defeat. To many people—whichever side they stand on—it is simply intolerable that the principles which we are endeavoring to apply between nations in the League of Nations should not be applied as between fellow citizens of the same country."

"We are pressing, therefore, that negotiations shall be resumed at the earliest possible moment, regardless of mistakes that have been made on either side, and that no one shall be said to be the victor or vanquished. The proposals made in the report of the Coal Commission commended themselves to practically all who are not involved in the dispute, and to many of those who are so involved. Let the Government undertake that the proposals of the Coal Commission shall be put into practice, after negotiations and agreement, and we believe that peace, and not mere defeat will be the result."

Russian Returned Funds

to Be Held for Strikers

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, May 12.—Commenting on the refusal of the British Trade Union Congress to accept the contributions from Russia or other foreign sources, the secretary of the Russian Trade Unions, A. Dogadoff, declared that the contributions of the Russian workers were motivated, both by the ideal of international class solidarity and by a special agreement for a united front between the Russian and British unions, which found expression in the creation of an Anglo-Russian committee of unity. Dogadoff announced that the sums sent to England will be returned to the Russian Trade Union Council, which will continue the collections for the benefit of the British strikers.

The sums collected will constitute a special fund, to be placed at the disposal of the British Trade Union Congress or Miners' Union.

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whenever either organization requests it. Pravda characterizes the refusal to accept Russian aid as a mistake, which was deepened by the refusal to accept the aid of other foreign trade union organizations.

Discussing the strike from a Russian Communist viewpoint, it continues: "The strong points are the perfect organization of the masses and its fighting mood. Its weak side is the absence of a strong Communist Party which could successfully lead the masses. J. H. Thomas and company are the agents of Mr. Baldwin and the Duke of Northumberland in the camp of the workers."

REICH UNCOVERS

FASCIST PLOT

Much Incriminating Literature Reported Found—

Leaders' Homes Raided

BERLIN, May 12 (AP)—Discovery of detailed plans for the establishment of a German Fascist dictatorship whose object was the restoration of the Hohenzollern Empire "in renewed splendor," was announced by police today. Continuing police raids on the homes of alleged German Fascist leaders, the police reported that they had unearthed a mass of documents which included a detailed plan for a concentric attack on Berlin. While the police were questioning numerous political leaders of the alleged plot in an effort to get to the bottom of it, they said that they regarded it as merely a dream worked out on paper.

Among the documents taken by police were plans calling for the forcible resignation of President von Hindenburg, the overthrow of the federal and state constitutions by armed force, the dissolution of all Parliaments, the execution without trial of strikers as well as other opponents, the expulsion of Jews from Germany and the confiscation of their property.

Corresponded With Kaiser

The seized documents, police said, revealed that the ringleaders of the conspiracy maintained a steady correspondence with the former Kaiser and with Bavarian reactionaries like Hitler. One of the seized letters addressed to the former Kaiser read, "Your faithful followers are unswerving in their determination to erect in renewed splendor the Hohenzollern Empire in a regenerated and liberated Germany."

The Kaiser rewarded the writer of this letter with an autographed photograph containing glowing praise of the plan. Among the homes raided were those of Adolf von Schröder, Major Hans von Osenstern, editor of a Fascist paper, and Dr. Heinrich Class, chairman of the Pan-German League.

One of the letters alleged to have been found at the home of Dr. Class was addressed to Maj. von Hindenburg, son of the President, which said that the parliamentary system had broken down and that a dictatorship was Germany's only salvation.

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RELIEF FELT

IN WASHINGTON

Satisfaction Felt That the Threat to Foreign Trade Is Removed

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The news of the ending of the general strike in Britain was received in Washington with profound satisfaction and relief.

The possibility of a complete paralysis of Britain's industrial structure, with its natural reflex in the United States, had caused

How Londoners Helped Government to Meet Conditions Brought About by Strike



1—Bus Drivers in Hyde Park, London, Getting Their Routes Mapped Out. 2—Volunteer Worker at Elephant and Castle Coal Depot, London. 3—Cooks, Many of Them With Titles, Prepare Food in Hyde Park for Volunteer Workers. 4—Students, Bank Clerks, and Men From Every Profession, Being Conveyed in Motor Lorries to Hyde Park Headquarters for Emergency Work. 5—Clerks Help to Carry Coal to Open-Air Kitchens in Park. 6—People Reading News Bulletins, There Being But Few Newspapers Available During the Strike.

All photographs by Keystone View Co.

LEADING BRITISH WOMEN HELPED

(Continued from Page 1)

why should not all the parties agree to accept the Coal Commission's report as a basis of settlement, and also to accept as final the verdict of an impartial tribunal as to the interpretation of that report on any matters about which the parties themselves cannot agree within the subsidy period.

"We are convinced that an arrangement of this kind is infinitely preferable to the continuance of the present disastrous struggle. It has the merit that it secures to the Government its main end, namely, that the community should not have yielded anything to a threat of force majeure, and that it secures to the Trade Union Congress that the utmost protection has been given to the miners which is possible under the present circumstances of the industry."

STRIKE HOLDS UP WHITE STAR SALE

International Mercantile Marine Head Returns

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 12.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, who returned here on board the Steamship Majestic, of the White Star Line, said that negotiations for the sale of the White Star Line had been temporarily suspended because of conditions in England.

Questioned concerning his plans for building up an American steamship line, Mr. Franklin said that his company would be happy to do business with the United States Shipping Board whenever the Shipping Board was ready. He added that the Inter-

national Mercantile Marine had been the only company to bid for the United States fleet, although the sale was never consummated.

LOWTHORPE SCHOOL PLANS CELEBRATION

Opening of Several Private Gardens to Be Feature

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture for Women, at Gorton, by Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low, will be celebrated during the week of May 17 to 22, according to an announcement made by the board of directors of Lowthorpe School today. Ceremonies in honor of this event have been planned by notable people in garden circles in leading cities throughout the country.

In Boston and vicinity Lowthorpe Week will be inaugurated by the opening of a number of the best-known private gardens in New England to the public under Lowthorpe School auspices. The Henry S. Hunnewell garden at Wellesley, famed at this season for its collection of flowering crabs and its display of spring bulbs, and "Rockwood," the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Weld, at Dedham, regarded as one of the most perfectly developed rock gardens in this country, will be open to public inspection from 2 to 6 the afternoon of May 17.

Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson and Mrs.

J. Wells Farley, members of the board of directors of Lowthorpe School, are joint chairmen of a committee in charge of arrangements for the garden visiting days. They will soon announce the remaining gardens on the schedule.

A nominal admission fee will be charged for each garden, the proceeds to go toward the endowment fund for Lowthorpe, which is now being raised under the direction of a committee of garden lovers of which Mrs. Stephen B. Davol is executive chairman. The week will be concluded by the annual spring fête at Lowthorpe School, which is the annual home-coming day for the alumnae.

D. A. R. CITES AMERICANIZATION

Motives and methods advocated by the State Department of Education in the education of adult aliens were explained by Charles M. Herlihy, supervisor of the work, at a meeting of the state committee on Americanization of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts in Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, yesterday. Miss Isabelle Miller of Everett conducted a class to show how the work was done. Mrs. Burr J. Merriam of Framingham presented an outline of Americanization work adapted to the D. A. R. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Elna A. Carter, state chairman of Americanization for the D. A. R.

In Boston and vicinity Lowthorpe Week will be inaugurated by the opening of a number of the best-known private gardens in New England to the public under Lowthorpe School auspices. The Henry S. Hunnewell garden at Wellesley, famed at this season for its collection of flowering crabs and its display of spring bulbs, and "Rockwood," the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Weld, at Dedham, regarded as one of the most perfectly developed rock gardens in this country, will be open to public inspection from 2 to 6 the afternoon of May 17.

Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson and Mrs.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED

Mr. Baldwin's Announcement Received With Cheers in House of Commons

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Announcing to the House of Commons this afternoon that the general strike had been called off, the Premier, Stanley Baldwin, said he and his colleagues would make immediate efforts to effect resumption of negotiations between the miners and mine owners with a view to securing the earliest possible settlement.

The Premier continued: "I will only add this to what I have to say to the House at this moment—that the peace that I believe has come and the victory that has come are the peace and victory of common sense, not of any one part of the country but of common sense on the part of the whole United Kingdom; and it is of the utmost importance that the British people should not look backward but forward."

"We should resume our work in a spirit of co-operation, putting behind us all malice and all vindictiveness."

The House was packed to the overflowing when Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Laborites, rose and asked the Premier whether he had any statement to make regarding the industrial situation. The Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of York, were again in the Peers' gallery, as they have been at every session since the strike started.

The settlement was known in the Commons before the Premier's formal statement, but the effect on the House was electrical. Only those in the lobby could hear a buzz of excitement and some individual cheers from behind the doors, which were kept locked until after the prayers.

Sir John Simon, entering the House, was cheered by the Laborites. The Laborites gave Mr. MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and Philip Snowden an ovation, but not a boisterous one. As the Premier took his seat, the Conservatives rose en masse, waving their order papers and cheering.

MINERS' STRIKE IS TO CONTINUE

Districts Notified Not to Resume Work, Pending Decision of Conference

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—The miners' strike will continue, according to the secretary, A. J. Cook, until the matter can be brought before a conference of miners' delegates on Friday.

"The miners' leaders have never deviated from their position," he told the Associated Press.

Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, said no statement was possible regarding the situation until the miners' position had been considered by the full executive of the union. The executive was in session this afternoon.

Mr. Cook sent the following telegram to all the mining districts:

"The miners must not resume work, pending decision of a national conference convened for Friday next in Kingsway Hall, London, at 10 a. m. Please send delegates."

Mr. Cook this afternoon said: "It is my intention and that of my colleagues to report fully to the national conference, and it will be for the men to decide what action they will take in light of the circumstances after the report has been given. As far as we are concerned, we still maintain our previous position."

NO BILL IN BUS-LINE CASE

The Suffolk County grand jury, in special session yesterday, returned "no bills" on charges brought by Leo J. Conway, a bus-line operator, that Walter J. Freely and William F. Dwyer had promised money to Walter E. Wragg, Robert G. Wilson Jr., Israel Ruby and Thomas J. McMahon of the Boston City Council, and that Councilman Freely had asked for money. Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, had asked that the charges brought by Mr. Conway be called to the attention of the grand jury.

Torrey, Bright & Capen Co.

Oriental Rugs of Quality and Distinction

Semi-Antique Rugs

The New England Public is characterized as being appreciative and keen judges of genuine old Oriental Rugs—the type which, forty or fifty years ago, did the missionary work, and established, in this country, the actual value of such rugs.

Many of these old pieces, after years of service, still retain their intrinsic worth. Unlike most other home-furnishings, they have proven to be permanent investments. This type of rug is becoming scarcer and scarcer every year.

We have, it can be safely said, the largest collection of Antique and Semi-Antique Rugs in this city.

Their average size is 4½x7 ft. and they are very reasonably priced from

\$75.00 upwards.

CORNER
Newbury and Berkeley Sts.

Filene's
BOSTON

To make it easy to store your FURS with us—

YOU may PHONE your order at any time of the day or evening up to 9:30 P. M., except Sundays.

Your chauffeur or yourself may drive to our Cambridge building and actually see them put in our own vaults. Excellent parking—Charles River Esplanade, near Longfellow Bridge.

Or you may bring them to us, fifth floor.

NOTE—It seems as though everybody is becoming convinced of the superiority of our fur storage and the convenience of getting furs quickly in the fall. We take furs from all over the United States.

Stepping Out

ALONG the avenue, footing it gaily through highway and byway goes the miss in the Grover Foot Arch shoe.

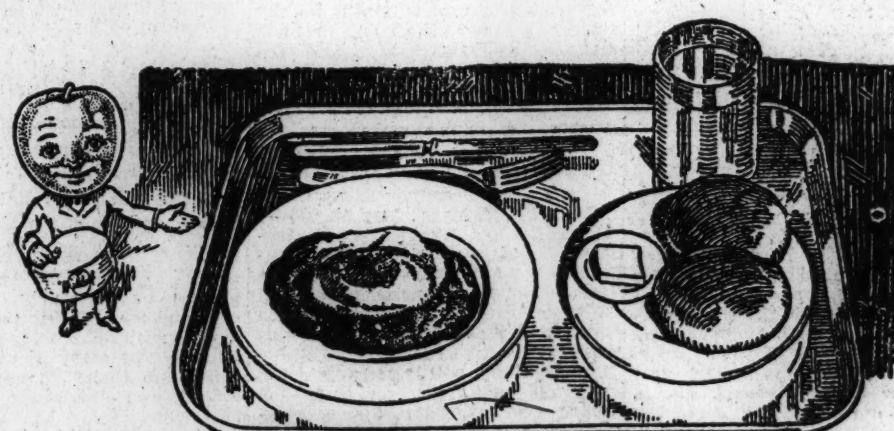
She knows neither foot ache nor weariness because her shoes are right. Every muscle and ligament functions just as it should, and the specially shaped Grover shank of highly tempered steel provides just the bit of spring necessary to make walking a real pleasure.

Pictured is a black kid, low-heeled oxford designed for walking or business wear. The price is

\$9.85

COMFORT WITH STYLE
MERRILL'S
Grover Shoe Shop Inc.

Entire Second Floor
168 Tremont Street
Boston



Waldorf
Corned BEEF HASH
with NEW LAID EGG
35¢

A Clean Place to Eat—
Men, Women and Children—
Breakfast, Lunch, Supper

Carefully selected fancy brisket is corned in special brine—giving it an individual flavor, a uniform tasty goodness that you will always find in Waldorf corned beef. Then it is hashed with fresh boiled potatoes. And with it, you have a strictly fresh new laid egg, poached in the way you wish. Served with rolls and sweet cream butter. A combination you will enjoy for breakfast, lunch or supper.

Waldorf
At the Sign of the Red Apple

WKSX, Cincinnati, O. (423 Meters)	Burlington	40	New Orleans	71
6 p. m.—Dinner program. 8-Book review, Alice B. Coy, of Cincinnati Public Library and 8-10 Musical and instrumental music. 9—String ensemble, vocal selections. 12—Popular songs. 12:30—Weasley and his eleven.	Charleston	76	Philadelphia	56
WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)	Chicago	42	Portland	54
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Jake Seligman and his orchestra. 8—Country music.	Des Moines	54	Portland, Ore.	58
WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (435 Meters)	Galveston	72	San Antonio	51
10:45—Orchestra.	Hatfield	61	St. Paul	51
KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (544 Meters)	Holmdel	52	Seattle	56
6 p. m.—Direct from New York. 6:30—Cote and Statler Orchestra. 7—Groubois.	Jacksonville	74	Tampa	76
	Los Angeles	68	Washington	54

High Tides at Seaton
 Wednesday 12:33 p. m., Thursday
 12:43 a. m.
 Light hit vehicles at 7:25 p. m.

MANY NEW SUMMER HOMES AWAIT CAPE COD TOURISTS

Realtors Speed Developments—Suction Dredge Pumps
Sand to Improve Beaches—New Yacht Basins Pre-
pared—Residence Building Increasing

Development work on Cape Cod by real estate firms which are opening or extending their colonization holdings is now being pressed to completion, for the summer season opens there on Memorial Day or as soon afterwards as conditions permit. Landscape architectural improvements are hastened in part of Hyannis, Cotuit, Falmouth, and other towns where many new residents are expected to occupy homes they have built or purchased since last year.

Roads are being constructed or laid out from the main highways to many of these summer colony areas and lake and shore possibilities are being brought out to the best advantage. That aquatic pastimes will be more popular than ever this year is evidenced by activities of many of the realty concerns interested in Cape development.

Oyster Harbor Island

Work on the island of Oyster Harbor in Cotuit Bay is advancing to the point where in a short time finishing touches will be following the heavier work of road making and harbor dredging. The realtors of Oyster Harbor, Inc., owners of Oyster Harbor Island will soon complete much of the island, and the improvements which have been carried on since last March in harbors and inlets which will be in use this summer.

The big Florida suction dredge which is now owned by the Cape Cod firm of realtors has pumped sand from the channels upon many of the beaches along the island shores and made them even more inviting than formerly.

A new beach has thus been made in front of the residence of A. Felix Du Pont, which is to be occupied this summer for the first time. A number of yacht basins have been dredged, while many others are to be excavated before the real summer weather is at hand.

Many New Homes

The dredged material which is not used in beach construction has been fished back behind the picturesque sand dunes as filling material thereby doing away with the last traces of marshy land on the island. The better appearance of Oyster Harbor is already the subject of much comment, the completed roads form a scenic highway around the island and the underbrush of the evergreen covered dunes has been practically all removed.

The new houses are fast nearing completion, the finishers being at work and under contract to be through their operations by the end of this month. The houses of the Oyster Harbor, Inc., are having erected are all after the attractive yet simple style of architecture typical of Cape Cod. The lots on which these new residences stand average about one-half acre each. The purchase price of these homes in this private summer colony is about \$25,000 each.

A large increase in building and engineering contracts awarded in New England during the week ended May 4, as compared with the corresponding period of 1925, is shown in the weekly statistics of operations, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. This week proved the most active of any similar period that has been recorded during the last 25 years.

The figures follow:
1925 \$12,802,400 1913 \$2,718,000
1924 1,366,200 1912 4,676,000
1923 1,204,500 1911 3,359,000
1922 8,853,400 1910 3,705,000
1921 10,079,100 1909 3,439,000
1920 5,230,100 1908 2,018,000
1919 10,498,000 1907 2,126,000
1918 2,242,000 1906 2,316,000
1917 5,271,000 1905 1,585,000
1916 4,292,000 1904 2,094,000
1915 5,301,000 1903 4,024,000
1914 3,188,000 1902 3,450,000

Property at 130 Boylston Street has been purchased by Andrew A. Owen and others from Francis P. Nash, trustee. The property covers 2000 feet and is valued at \$150,000. The total valuation is \$150,000. Mr. Owen buys for investment.

Prescott Townsend has purchased the property at 40-42 Joy Street containing a three-story brick building and 5800 feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$28,000. Elliott Henderson was the grantor. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

Francis R. Southwick has sold a lot on Fenwick Road, Waban, of 14,616 feet, to Andrew B. Sides of Watertown.

Mabel T. Cowen has sold her property at 51 Plainfield Street, Waban, to Helen S. Bullman of Brookline. The property consists of an eight-room brick veneer house with three baths, and a two-car garage. The valuation is about \$20,000.

Ethel F. Folsom of Braintree has sold her house, 25 Neholm Road, Waban, to Arthur W. Davis of Belmont. It is a very attractive seven-room colonial house and garage.

These sales were negotiated through the office of Joseph Congdon, 1625 Beacon Street, Waban.

J. Frederick Clune has sold to Josephine M. Blaisdell the three-family brick house and two-car garage at 87 Fort Avenue, Roxbury. The property is valued at \$10,000. The lot contains 2739 feet of land. Title comes from William L. Childers et al, who recently purchased this property through the Clune office.

The office of C. W. Whittier & Bro. report the following leases and rentals:

Louville V. Niles has rented the top floor at 137 Pearl Street to the Charles A. Esty Paper Company. Mary Oliver Candy Shops, Inc., has leased the store and basement at 23 A. School Street to the George Newhall Company for the men's shoe business. The Federal National Bank has leased a large portion of the sixth floor at 85 Devonshire Street to the Discount Company of New England. The trustees of the Brazer Building have rented office space to the Acme Commercial Registry. Charles Albert has leased the store and basement at 109 Summer Street to the Sumner Company of Boston and A. W. Perry, Inc. have extended this lease to the Sumner Company. The Alpha Lunch Company of Boston has leased the barber shop at

62-64 Summer Street to Uboldo Bonelli. The trustees of the Brazer Building, 27 State Street, have leased the entire fifth floor in that building to the A. D. Howlett Company, interior decorators, for their executive offices.

In the Huntington Building the following store has been leased by the Huntington Company:

Store No. 279 Huntington Avenue to Aldis Owen Hall.

The front portion of the fifth floor of the building at 131 Clarendon Street, has been leased to Mawson Editorial School, Book & Hills Furniture Company is the lessor.

Hiram Goodman has leased store 2023 Washington Street, and George H. Richmond has leased store 2025 Washington Street. Mark A. Swartz is the lessor in both cases.

Louis A. Levine has purchased the five-story brick building at 708 Commonwealth Avenue. The property contains 5449 feet of land. The total assessed valuation is \$93,000.

Elliott Henderson has transferred title of the property, 40-42 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, to Prescott Townsend. Included in the transfer is a three-story brick building, assessed for \$14,000, and 5800 square feet of land assessed for \$13,100, or a total of \$28,000. Mr. Townsend has bought for investment and will make extensive improvements. William C. Codman & Son were the brokers.

ROSLINDALE MASONS HAVE GOOD YEAR

Representative Adlow Addresses Annual Meeting

Reviewing the legislative year, now nearly ended, Representative Eliza Adlow, addressing members of the Roslindale Temple Club, at the annual meeting of that organization in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last evening, said that the large number of votes by Governor Fuller this year had set a desirable precedent, as a step toward eliminating legislation to benefit a small group and substituting therefor laws to aid the greatest number of taxpayers.

Mr. Adlow saw, in the loss of the Loop Highway bill, a foresighted policy of benefit to the general taxpayers, taking the position that so expensive an undertaking should properly be deferred to some time when the city of Boston was not facing the highest tax rate in its history. He spoke of the legislation for a future water supply for Boston, and said that, like other problems, the question would undoubtedly shape itself in due time.

Reports submitted at the annual meeting showed that the club was in a most prosperous condition. The club donated \$25 to Assembly No. 16, Order of the Rainbow for Girls.

Officers elected as follows:
Richard Fortune, president; George C. McClellan, vice-president; Harry E. Warren, secretary; Frederick A. Hutchins, treasurer; Frank J. Greener, Jr., house committee; Volney D. Caldwell, finance committee; John Van Bael, social committee; Ernest R. Gardner, educational committee; J. M. Cryslar, trustee for three years, and the following standing committees: William E. Palmer, Emil A. Gartner, Henry Dool, Edward H. Whitmore and Clayton L. Haver.

The retiring president, Emil A. Gartner, received a traveling bag.

TRAFFIC ASSEMBLY EXPECTS THOUSAND

Will Be State's First Official Meeting on Subject

More than 400 acceptances have been received by Governor Fuller for invitations sent to cities, towns, organizations, and individuals asking them to attend the traffic conference to be held at the Copley-Plaza on Thursday, May 20. Every mail brings in additional acceptances, and approximately 1000 delegates are expected.

The Massachusetts conference on state and highway safety was called by the Governor to receive and consider the recommendations adopted at the national conference held in Washington in March. It will be the first official meeting on the subject ever held in Massachusetts.

Several authorities on traffic problems will be present at daily addresses, and much time will be devoted to an open forum on problems peculiar to communities. Each city and town in the State, as well as representatives of other highway organizations, is sending from one to three delegates.

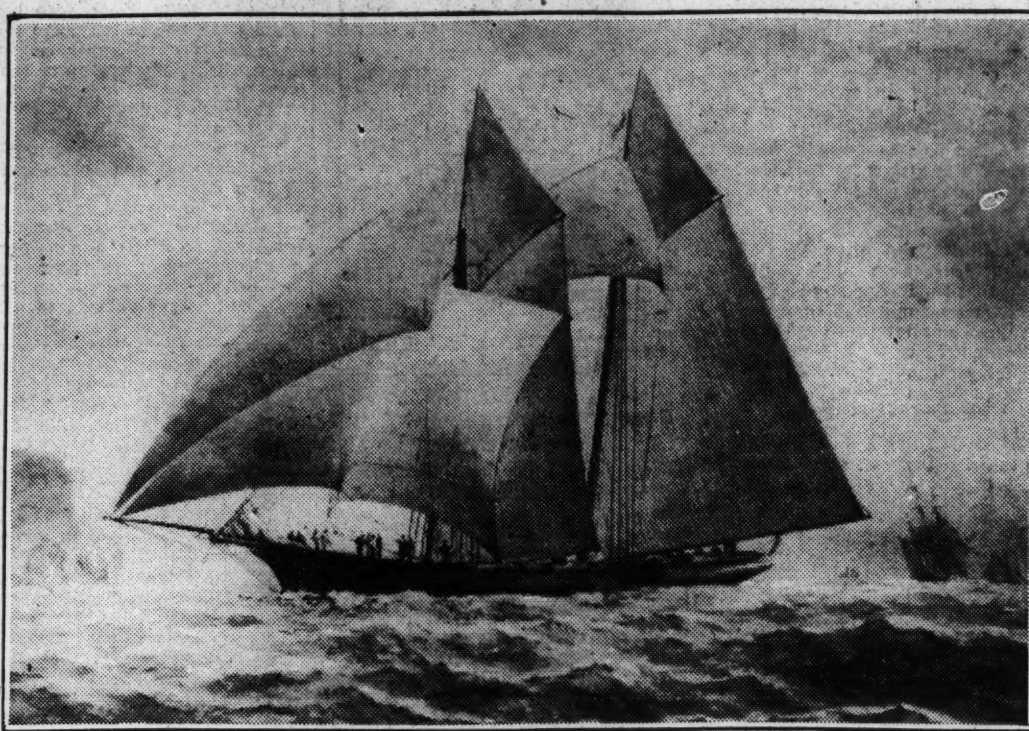
SOUTH END HOUSE PLANS MAY FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the South End House, the King and Queen of May are to hold a levee at Union Park next Saturday afternoon. The procession is scheduled to enter the park at 2 p. m., heralds leading and a master of ceremonies following. The King and Queen coming next are to be followed by the jester, court children, lords and ladies-in-waiting, cypresses, and other persons and animals that go to make up a properly conducted May-day party. Formerly an annual event in the South End the coming festival is the first since the war.

COLLEGE PAPER EDITOR NAMED

STORRS, Conn., May 12 (Special)—Richard L. Belden '27, of Hartford, was today elected editor-in-chief of the Connecticut Campus, undergraduate weekly newspaper at Connecticut Agricultural College. His election comes after three years of noteworthy service on the college publication. His business manager will be John C. Flenneman '27, of Farmington, Conn. Francis F. Ryan '28, of Revere, Mass., was elected sports editor, and John Hooper '28, also of Revere, Mass., was elected a member of the associate news board.

Won Transatlantic Race in 1866



The Henrietta, Schooner Yacht, Sailing Into Malta. A Picture Shown in Boston Exhibition at Marine Museum.

1926 Legislature Indorses 1776 Act

Approves Resolution of 150 Years Ago on Firm Stand for Independence

On May 10, 1776, the Massachusetts Legislature passed a resolution urging citizens to inform representatives in the next General Court that they must take a firm stand for national independence, and yesterday, on May 11, 1926, 150 years later, the Legislature passed a resolution affirming the great debt of gratitude which all citizens owe their early legislators.

The resolutions which the Senate and House adopted yesterday said in part: "Whereas, there was adopted in the House of Representatives on May 10, 1776, the following: "Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that the inhabitants of each town in this colony ought in full meeting warned for that purpose, to advise the person or persons who shall be chosen to represent them in the next General Court—Whether that, if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of the said colonies, declare their independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they the said inhabitants shall solemnly engage their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure. Attest, Samuel Freeman, Speaker. William Story, Clerk, pro tem.

"Resolved, that the General Court takes note of this important and significant action on the part of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts colony 150 years ago and acknowledges its debt of gratitude to those sturdy colonists who in 1776, in the spirit of independence, met the issue of that day and pledged themselves and their fortunes to the cause of liberty."

REPUBLICAN WOMEN HEAR MR. ROOSEVELT

New England Conference Is Held in Vermont

RUTLAND, Vt., May 12 (AP)—Listening to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the principal speaker more than 100 women assembled here yesterday for a conference of the Republican women of New England. Mr. Roosevelt urged closer adherence to the Republican Party and deplored paternalism.

"Improper centralization is the bane of government," he declared. "When you remove from men and women the necessity of running their own affairs they begin to degenerate, for development comes only with responsibility." He classed paternalistic legislation as un-American.

Among the other speakers were Walter W. Husbard of the Department of Labor, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillaghs of Massachusetts, Congresswoman Free of California and the following national committeewomen: Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Lindsey Patterson, North Carolina. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Coolidge administration.

"I NEVER DOUBTED," SAID MRS. BYRD

"The messages I get from my husband are always personal. I have to get the details of his trips from the newspapers," said Mrs. Richard E. Byrd, wife of the Lieutenant Commander of the United States Navy who has just flown over the North Pole. "Of course, I am very happy at his success. I never doubted that he would make good."

—Richard E. Jr., Evelyn and Katherine, are staying at the home of Mrs. Byrd's mother, Mrs. Joseph B. Ames, 9 Brimmer Street.

STATE AGRICULTURAL TRUSTEES NOMINATED

Nominations sent by Governor Fuller to the executive council today included that of Sarah Louise Arnold of Lincoln to be a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in place of Charles A. Gleason and Davis R. Dewey of Cambridge and John F. Gannon of Worcester were reappointed to be trustees.

No action was taken on the appointment to the supreme court judgeship which is vacant although it is expected that someone from the western part of the State will be named soon.

LYNN MAYOR SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Mayor Ralph Bauer of Lynn and Mrs. Bauer were luncheon guests of President Coolidge yesterday at the White House. Mayor Bauer is here attending the sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

AMERICAN YACHTING HISTORY PICTURED AT MARINE MUSEUM

Exhibit at Old State House Forms Interesting Record of Famous Races—Cleopatra's Barge, Built at Salem, Mass., Has Romantic Story

Yachts built in American ship yards between 1816 and 1885 are the motif for an extensive and highly interesting exhibit which opened yesterday afternoon at the Marine Museum in the Old State House. The exhibit will be open daily from 9 to 4:30 o'clock until June 10.

Original water colors and pastels, engravings, decorated sheet music and the unique embroideries of Badger of East Boston together with many hasty sketches made on the scene of exciting races now long forgotten line the walls and screen the cases of the museum room.

Beginning with Cleopatra's Barge, the brigantine built in Salem for Capt. George Growinckel by Retire Becket, and running through the entire period of American yachting thereby inaugurated—up to the appearance of the Puritan in 1885—all the famous racing craft of the Wells, Bennett, Appleton, Cushing and others are pictured.

Furnishings of Opulence
Cleopatra's Barge, so rumor had it at the time, was built with the secretly avowed intent of rescuing Napoleon from St. Helena. Its finish and furnishings were the most opulent that the age afforded. She is pictured in this exhibit as she was in 1817, and any student of yachting of the period will tell of her numerous voyages to far places—but she never called at St. Helena.

Not far from this picture is one of a race which was equally exciting in 1870 between the British Cambria and James Gordon Bennett's Dauntless. These two boats finished their transatlantic contest just one hour apart and in the print now on exhibit the Cambria is crossing the finish line, with the Dauntless already within sight in the distance.

The Henrietta, also owned by Mr. Bennett, and victor of the transatlantic race of 1867 against the Midway and the Vesta, is also shown.

Raced In December
Mr. Bennett's name is frequently on the lips of visitors to the exhibit. One tale told yesterday afternoon which is an old story to yachting men, but is not so generally known, is that of a visit of the former publisher of the New York Herald to London and of a challenge issued for an ocean race. "When you shall see me," he challenged. "Now, At once," replied Mr. Bennett with that glint in his eye and that defiant smile on his lips which his sportsmen friends all knew. And the race was held immediately although it was December.

Antedating the "great American sport," antedating golf and polo and tennis, there was scarcely a person in the country who was not a yacht-race enthusiast. This is evidenced by that part of the exhibit which shows sheet music of the times embellished with Currier and Ives engravings of famous yachts.

Editions of Old Favorites
There are "Regatta" editions of various kinds, some of them especially composed and dedicated to reigning favorites among the fleet sailing craft. There are two commemorating the Henrietta and three for the still-talked-of America. "The America—Polka" and "The America—Waltz," Polka side by side in one of the cases.

In this same bay is exhibited some of the work of Badger, the East Boston craftsman who constructed the unique representation of the Weld boats. With hulls and masts embroidered in accurate color on a silken background and with sails of silk, stitched, reinforced, and rigged so as to stand out as though filled with wind, the Gittana, Her Wanderer, and Magic seem actually to sail across a none too realistic sea. Badger was not an artist. When he resorted to brush or crayon his pictures immediately lost quality. But he was a craftsman, unique, clever. Scale models rather than marine views, his pictures are. But their accuracy of detail, nicety of stitch, vitality of figure catch and hold the eye.

Yacht That Made Record
A painting by J. E. C. Peterson of the yacht Albatross, first boat of its size to cross the Atlantic, is on display, as is a pastel in black and white on a brown paper of "America Crossing the Line, Aug. 23, 1851," by T. G. Dunton, and a print of the start of the Swampscott regatta of 1871.

At that time, as may be seen from the picture, all the boats started from anchor, full rigged. They were stationed at the proper distance from the start, sails hoisted, and at the gun up would come anchor, and all would leave on the instant.

Massachusetts Women's Clubs Plan for Greater Achievements

State Federation Opens Annual Meeting With Many Leaders Present—Retiring President Tells of Results Obtained in the Past Two Years

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 12 (Special)—Advancing standards and higher goals, extension of aims and activities to growing numbers of women, increasing influence and more intensive work, are definite achievements of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs during the last year, brought out by reports of officers and chairman at the opening session of the annual meeting at the New Ocean House this afternoon.

The gathering is notable for bringing together most of the leading club women of the State, some of whom are known throughout the country because of the significance of their work or their membership in department or on committees of the General Federation. Conspicuous among these is Mrs. Grace Morrison Pool of Brockton, former state president and candidate of the state organization for the position of recording secretary of the General Federation. Mrs. Pool is at present a director of the General Federation. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, retiring president of the Massachusetts Federation, is another. Mrs. Harry A. Burnham of Newtonville is

membership of approximately 66,800. In addition there are four city federations and six affiliated organizations.

Miss Marian C. Nichols, chairman of civil service, reported progress but said that still greater effort must be put forth. While civil service is not expected to give perfection of service it should make great improvement and was worth all the work that was being done to attain it. Since the passage of the Volstead Act in 1919 the Massachusetts State Federation, following the leadership of the General Federation, has worked for the inclusion of the prohibition enforcement agents under the civil service law. This year bills have been introduced in Congress making the entire prohibition unit subject to civil service regulations.

A candle-light concert with old-time composers will follow the afternoon session and the Swampscott Woman's Club choral class will give a program this evening.

CRIME PREVENTION
ADVISERS CONVENE

Efforts to knit together social organizations in Massachusetts for the purpose of lessening the causes of crime, and joining work of state departments with that of private agencies, began today in the first meeting of the Advisory Council on Crime Prevention, which convened in private session this afternoon at the state Department of Correction.

The organization was formed under the leadership of Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, and president of the American Prison Association. While its sessions are not open to the public, it is likely that the announcement of plans will be made at the conclusion of the meeting.

B. U. MUSICIANS DINE
The Boston University Musical Clubs, an organization which includes the glee club and the orchestra, held their annual banquet last night at 6:30 at First Church, corner of Marlboro and Berkeley Streets. Guests of honor were Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; Ralph Brown, university comptroller and coach of the glee club, and Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the College of Liberal Arts Department of Music and faculty adviser of the clubs. During the evening club insignia were presented to the members of the musical clubs by Dr. Marsh.

Review of the work of the federation during the last two years, the period of her presidency, Mrs. Smith said.

"Our work has enlarged in scope during the last two years as it has each year since we were active club women. We have enlarged our state federation headquarters and have a paid secretary on duty at all times.

"We have inaugurated divisions of international relations, junior membership, club institutes and our very newest division, law observance. We have changed the name of Home Economics to American Home and enlarged its scope to correspond to the General Federation. We are proud of our junior departments and hope more clubs will consider this a part of their club life.

"Through our department of press and publicity we have arranged a radio service as a part of our contribution to better homes. Wednesday mornings from 10:30 to 11:30 from station WNAC our department chairmen have given a practical message to listeners in. We are very proud of our Federation Choral Society, our very newest club, composed of members of club choruses from many of our cities and towns.

"We have endeavored to make our growing work more practical so that each club woman can feel she has a part in federation work. Our department chairmen have prepared study outlines for guidance in your work. We have tried to bring our departments to each member through our district conferences.

Friendly Relations
Club women can do much and are doing considerably to build up and maintain friendly relations among nations and thereby toward universal peace, reported Mrs. A. A. Packard, director of international relations for the state federation. Club women can study and discuss the great foreign questions; learn all that is possible of foreign lands; effectively back this Government whenever a step forward is attempted by our executives; influence schools and colleges to obtain good courses on international matters; know the background of foreign news; help build an atmosphere of friendship, cementing kindly relations. All this means patient learning, care and work; but the reward is sure to follow," she declared.

"A year ago, when this Department of International Relations began its work, it seemed as though we were like a friendly fleet starting out to discover a way to far ports over an uncharted and very wide sea. Then our fleet set sail," Mrs. Packard went on. "Did we have maps, charts, any orders, sealed or otherwise? None whatsoever. Only before us the shining sea whose name was Women's Clubs and International Relations.

"And now what has happened? I report increasing confidence on the part of the pilots, a real beginning on the chart, and ports in sight."

After giving several instances of what is being done by individual organizations in the way of promoting a better understanding of international relations, Mrs. Packard concluded with this statement: "One thing we know. The fact has been burned into our minds that it is neither sane nor sensible nor possible for humanity to go on living on a basis of war."

Thirteen Clubs Added
Thirteen clubs have been added to the federation this year, reported Mrs. Clinton A. Ferguson of Marblehead, recording secretary. Five clubs have withdrawn from the federation, and two have merged, making a total of 373 clubs with a

\$12,000,000 WATER TUNNEL PLANNED

Boston Project to Be Begun If Compromise Supply Bill Is Accepted

Amendments to the Goodnow water supply bill offered in the Massachusetts Senate today to satisfy Worcester's requirements include a reservation of two sources of water in the Quinapoxet River in the Wachusett watershed and the North Ware River for Worcester to develop independently.

If the new arrangement becomes law, Boston will begin immediately to build a tunnel from the Wachusett reservoir to the brook on the Ware River, to the flood flows which are ordinarily wasted. The tunnel will be finished about 1930 or 1931, and by 1935 it is estimated that consumption of water will have increased so that the tunnel will have to be extended in a straight line from Coldbrook to the Swift River, where a source figured to be ample for several years will be available. The first tunnel will cost about \$12,000,000.

However, Worcester will share in none of these expenditures, but will develop its own supply in the Quinapoxet River and possibly in the North Ware. In return for the ceding of Quinapoxet to Worcester, the metropolitan district will receive \$800,000 and Worcester will agree to take more than 10,000,000 gallons per day. Construction of a dam on the Quinapoxet above Jeffersonville is planned, and Worcester will be forced to pump against a 110-foot head to its present reservoir. The cost of the dam and pumping works would be about \$1,500,000.

Amendments were worked out by William C. Melish, Worcester city solicitor, Frank S. Deland, Boston corporation counsel, and William E. Dorman, counsel for the Senate. Christian Nelson, Senator from Worcester, is their sponsor in the Senate.

Old Mahogany Pulpit to Be Set Up in Hotel

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., May 12 (AP)—From church to hotel is the history of an ancient solid mahogany pulpit in this town. It was used more than 200 years ago in the second edifice erected by the First Congregational Church. Now it is to grace the foyer of the Snow Crest Inn, which is being remodeled.

The pulpit was discarded by the church when it built its present edifice, now a hundred years old. It was discovered hidden away in a loft where it had been undisturbed for a century. A pewter inkstand and a quill holder of the same period as the pulpit were found in other old Marblehead buildings and will be used on the pulpit-desk.

ORDER OF PROTECTION ELECTS

Joseph E. Studley of Somerville was elected Supreme Warden of the New England Order of Protection at a convention of approximately 300 delegates from various parts of New England, held in Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, yesterday. Daniel Sullivan, past Supreme Warden, conducted the installation ceremonies.

Chandler & Co.

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Reversible, Hand Woven, of Wool and Hair

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Chandler & Co. are classed among the largest retail importers of India Druggets in the United States. These heavy quality of India Druggets are woven to our order by the native weavers of East India, which means a heavier and stronger war than the ordinary Drugget.

Star designs in red and yellow, blue and brown with wave borders. Tile designs, blue, green and brown, hand and Grecian borders. Plain centers. Natural grounds, hand borders of blue, brown and green.

10x14.....	57.50	4x7.....	12.00	2 1/2x5.....	5.00
6x9x0.....	15.00	3x6.....	8.00	1x3.....	4.00
2 1/2x15.....	14.50	4x4.....	7.00	2 1/2x9.....	9.75
		2 1/2x12.....	12.00		

SUNSET STORIES

The Dish Faces Go to School

"THE dishes are like children that have to be washed before they go to school. I wish they would learn to keep clean," Glad Brook exclaimed impatiently. She looked at the rows of cups and plates that must be washed and placed in the cupboard shelves.

Then all at once a strange thing happened. The dishes were children getting ready for school. The shelves in the cupboard were rooms in the schoolhouse. The sink was a bathtub. The glasses and silver and cups and plates, even the kettles, had funny faces. The inside of the cups and bowls and kettles were large mouths that made Glad giggle when she looked at them.

"Why, here are Jerry and Jimmie Glass!" Glad laughed and placed two glasses in the bathtub.

"You must wash your faces clean and shiny. You are so tall that everyone can see every spot on you," Glad talked merrily as she polished the glasses.

"Now you may ride in our new automobile clear to Rose Rooms school," Glad's hands had become an automobile that carried Jerry and Jimmie to school.

"Now come, Silver children. You are tall and slender and must have your faces polished like shoes. Isn't it queer that we put black on noses to make them shine, but we must take the black from your silver faces to make them shine! Here are Sara and Sammy Silverknife, the twins, waiting to be washed first. They are larger than the twins, Sally and Silas Forks. The family of Silver Spoon

The Library

The Chinese Library Development

By JOHN C. B. KWEI

Librarian, Augustine Library, Shantung Christian University, Tshian, China.

CONFUCIUS and Lao-tze have clearly told us in their writings that the most ancient mode of recording thought was accomplished by knotted cords. This mnemonic method of remembering data of various kinds seems to have been common all over the globe among the peoples of a primitive civilization. The invention of Chinese writing in the proper sense of the word is credited to Tsang Hsieh, who is said to have lived in the twenty-eighth century B.C. He accomplished the written characters by imitating the footprints of birds. The manufacture of paper from the inner bark of trees, ends of hemp, old rags, and fishing nets, is first used by Tsai Lun, the chief eunuch under the Emperor Ho-ti of the Han dynasty (A. D. 89-105). Mung Hien, a general under the despot of Chin (B. C. 246-205), is the inventor of the writing brush of hair. The ink which was found out by Wei Tang (about the fifth century of our era) is made by placing a number of well-lighted wicks in a vessel full of oil, which over this is placed a dome or funnel-like cover of iron. When this is well coated with lamp black, the latter is brushed off and mixed in a mortar with a solution of gum or gluten, and when reduced to the consistency of paste, it is put into little molds.

For the sake of convenience, we may roughly divide the Chinese library development into three periods: (1) Time before Confucius; (2) time of and after Confucius up to the formation of the Chinese Republic; (3) conditions after the inauguration of the Republic to the present time.

Bamboo Tablets

Before Confucius was born in 551 B. C., in Shantung, many inventions were made, such as the compass, boat, cart, bow, arrow, bamboo musical instruments, calendar, weights and measures, and also writing. There can be little doubt of the existence of a library at that time.

since Han, has imitated this practice, and increased the collection, on account of various reasons, as the invention of paper by Tsai Lun, the translation of religious books under the order of influential persons, the widespread dissemination of religious dogmas and practices, and the invention of block printing by Feng Tao, who holds much the same place in Chinese history that Gutenberg holds in that of Europe. From his day, printing becomes an art. The books of the Sung dynasty have been surpassed in printing skill.

Classification

The early part of the eighth century was one of the most flourishing periods for the library development. During the Tang dynasty the number of works described in the official record of the National Library amounted to 53,951 books, besides which there was a collection of recent authors, numbering 23,469 books. One thing which may be of interest to catalogers is that the classification which was then used has been followed with very little modification to the present day. The four main divisions are classics, history, philosophy and miscellanies.

In the Ming dynasty, 1368-1644, Emperor Yung-loh determined to signalize his reign by the publication of an encyclopedia, as a token of his appreciation of literature and veneration of the past. The encyclopedia, consisting of upward of 2000 members, was appointed to carry out the work, and at the end of four years they were able to report to the Emperor the completion of their labors, which were represented by an encyclopedia of 22,937 books. However, it was never printed.

Three centuries later, Hang-shi, the second Emperor of the Manchu dynasty, conceived the idea of renewing Yung-loh's project, and like that Emperor, he appointed a commission to give effect to his design. Their orders were simple, though their work was colossal. It was required of them that they should extract from work of authority all passages bearing on the following six general categories: (1) The heaven, (2) the earth, (3) mankind, (4) inanimate nature, (5) philosophy, and (6) political economy. After 40 years the commissioners were able to write "finis" on the last page of the 5020th volume of the Tu Shu Chi Cheng (Complete Collection of Ancient and Modern Literature). Tradition says that only 100 copies of this work were printed. However this may be, the copies issued were few in number, and were all distributed as imperial presents among the princes of the blood and the highest officials in the Empire.

"The Libraries"

Twelve years after Kang-hsi's retirement, came one of China's wisest emperors, Chien-lung. Under his reign, every known work of antiquity, as well as everything in print, from the pen of well-known authors, or poets, was collected, revised, and reprinted at the expense of the Government. The entire collection, comprising 6000 volumes, was issued under the name of Su Ku Chuan Shu, or "The Complete Set of the Four Libraries." "The Libraries," thus referred to, were the libraries of the classics, history, philosophy and miscellanies, into which the set is divided. Chi Yue was the editor-in-chief of the whole work. He has made a synopsis of each book for the information of his studious master, which is considered an invaluable key to the vast masses of Chinese books. In this connection, mention must be made that the present Government has given permission to the Commercial Press to print the whole work for the good of the people. Before long, we may have the privilege of possessing one copy ourselves.

The reasons why Chinese libraries have not gone far may be due to the following factors: (1) The civilization of the Chinese is independent and indigenous, because China, inclosed by natural barriers, has been an isolated nation for centuries. For thousands of years there was little contact with the outside world. (2) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of commerce. (3) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of science. (4) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of industry. (5) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of agriculture. (6) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of art. (7) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of literature. (8) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of music. (9) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of dance. (10) The Chinese have not been very successful in the field of sports. 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Sarett, Who Lives His Experiences Before Turning Them Into Poetry

Where Day and Night Gently Merge in the Deep Forest He Has Made Home and Career

THE woodland of Lew Sarett, poet of forest silences, of shy, soft-footed animals, of flowers and trees and feathered creatures, and of the American Indian so long unsung, is

Deep wet moss and cool blue shadows
Beneath a bending fir
And the purple solitude of mountain
When only the dark owls stir—
This poet—who knows the woods as an experienced guide and forest ranger, the Indians and backwoods folk as a friend who has lived among them—recently made plans to commute 600 miles a week in order that, while teaching one term a year at Northwestern University, he may live in the untouched northern woodland he loves.

"This is not an impulsive retreat from the city," he emphasized, "for I am keeping my connection with college undergraduates and continuing my lectures throughout the country on wilderness life. It is, rather, a deliberate return to a more natural way of living than cities can offer, for the sake of my wife and children, my writing, and because of a deep conviction that what is finest and truest in American life has come from the influence of the forest and pioneer. I feel that we need to put serious thought on how to insure these wholesome American influences for our present age with its more artificial, hot-house life. My children shall have these influences and a chance to grow up close to the soil. I am thankful that while still teaching and lecturing, two occupations in which I love to serve, I may at last return with my family to a simple, more wholesome mode of living.

His Message
"In the woods and in the mountains, one regains his sense of values. Follow in solitude a forest trail. Look into the face of a flower. Stand in the fragrant silence of tall pines, or lie in the open plainland looking up at the millions of stars. Look up at the mountains, the most serene things in the world. It is in moments like these that one gets a new sense of values, finds a perspective on the world and its concerns. It is then one discovers that enduring contentment is rooted in simple, wholesome home life close to the soil."

Lew Sarett sings because he must, as a true poet will; but all his songs are instinct with this message. He who turns the pages of the poet's latest book, "Slow Smoke," steps swiftly into wind-swept forests where silver birches and arbutus grow. He finds four baby foxes, speaks with a black-tailed deer who trusts him, hears the lone night howl of a coyote, meets a herder counting sheep upon the plains, and is friend to Indians and woodsmen at a French-Canadian trading post.

"Although one cannot have developed its finest qualities through frontier life, the pioneer, the wilderness, and the Indian are almost untouched literary fields," he went on. "This, he pointed out, is because our writers flock to the cities and are unfamiliar with our vanishing pioneer life. 'You cannot know frontier types unless you actually live with them. This means sacrificing comforts and roughing it,' as they do." Of the Indians he explains, "They are related with the white man. The younger ones, who speak English, are Americanized; they know little of Indian tradition. To know the primitive Indian, not only do you need to live with him but also you must speak his language."

The American Indian
As a poet of the American Indian he stands alone. It is a far call from the New England culture of Longfellow's Cambridge where the cadenced verses of "Hiawatha" were written, to the primitive conditions of tepees and forest where Sarett, conversing in the Indian language, captured the first-hand poetic song and tradition for his "Many, Many Moons" and "The Box of God."

"The Indian is essentially musical and poetic. He has hundreds of songs on every subject. He sings with his dance. He sings to bring rain or initiate a successful hunt. He sings in his religious ceremonies. His squaw sings beautiful lullabies to the Indian baby. 'One night as I lay in my wigwam, I could see over on the opposite ridge, illuminated against the sky, a grandmother rocking a cradleboard in which a papoose was lashed; and hour after hour I heard her song as she swayed the baby back and forth.' The Indian Sleep Song in his volume called 'The Box

of God' reflects the thought and rhythm of this scene.

Wordless Songs
"You understand that the Indian says few words in his songs. As he dances he will act out his thought in vivid dramatic pantomime, with a Hi! Hi! and a Hah-yah-ah-hay in tunes having notes the white man cannot catch and with an occasional phrase like 'I am dancing in the sky' flung out to embellish his music, postures, and gesture." Thus the poet has not in any sense translated. His Indian poems are, to use his own words, "Broad interpretations of Indian thought and feeling." The rhythm of the tom-tom, the color, pantomime, poetic love of nature, frequently the odd mixture of primitive Indian ideas influenced by the new white man's civilization, are captured with an intelligent understanding of Indian thought, are placed against a background of wilderness, and are made to throb with Mr. Sarett's compassion.

The Indians and the frontier folk love their poet. In his home are rare Indian and woodland gifts to remind him of the devoted, inarticulate peoples whose interpreter he is. "When I have to be away from their country I bring what I can with me," he said with a smile. "Then I take myself back by writing poetry."

"Lone Caribou"
"Lone Caribou" is the name by which this Indian friend calls him. "Pay-shig-ah-deek" in the Chippewa tongue, because like the caribou he is a great swimmer and loves to roam the woods, much of the time alone. By this name he was "blessed" or adopted into the Chippewas; his wife was called "Ahmeekway" or the "Beaver Woman," and his boy, "Malingans" or "Little Wolf." At this blessing, "Lone Caribou," according to custom, provided a ceremonial feast of pork, oranges, and candy, when Chief "Ah-shay-wance"—"Othello Side"—after a period of meditation, greeted him with his new name. "Lone Caribou's" first-hand knowledge of the Indian is serving the Government, for Lew Sarett is a member of the advisory council on Indian affairs.

This poet of the wilderness has not always been free to live the simple life in or near the forest lands he loves. He has known, frustrated childhood longings in a crowded Chicago tenement district, has slept in an alley near a cellar window to keep warm, has experienced poverty, loneliness, and want. That he has gloriously emerged with a heart full of compassion and love, lyric with his gift of song, is in itself an inspiring story. "A brief time in the woods of northern Michigan as a child showed me what life could be," he said, "and through the struggles that followed I never lost the vision." Now as a college man joyous in his work with undergraduates, a well-known lecturer, and a forerunner of wide experience, he is still true to the flash of childhood insight, to the beauty and the power of wild life. "This is my star," he added, "and while going forward I have kept my eyes upon it. It is for me a star to follow always, a high dream to live for and to live by, through which life is a beautiful and wholesome thing."

Honor Code Adopted by 4000 Schoolgirls

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 12—Four thousand girls at Wadleigh High School, have adopted an honor code as the result of a movement started by Helen Bylund, a senior, to raise the level of honor at the school. A special assembly, at which there were no teachers present, was conducted

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Forest Ranging—How Montana Gives Material to Poet



Lew Sarett, Poet of Wilderness and American Indians, in Two Roles: as Forest Ranger and as Teacher and Lecturer.

by Miss Bylund and the following code accepted:

"The Wadleigh girl is honest in thought, word and deed. She carefully considers the worthiness of her actions before committing them and, having committed them, she abides by their consequences."

"The Wadleigh girl speaks only the truth, though, at the time, the telling of it may seem to hurt her."

"She is strong enough to refuse to be a partner to any form of dishonesty."

"At all times she does her own work to the best of her ability, saying at the completion of each task, 'I alone have done this thing and the success I have achieved is mine.'"

The adoption of the honor code started with an article written by Miss Bylund for the school paper, the Observer, in which she stressed the high standards of Wadleigh School and urged an awakening to that fact on the part of the girls.

MIDDLESEX & BOSTON STREET RY.
Middlesex & Boston Street Railway reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, net after taxes and interest of \$12,118, compared with \$17,819 for the similar quarter of 1925.

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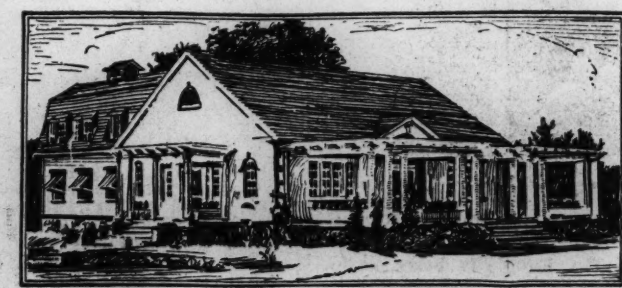
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AIRPLANE CONTROL SOUGHT TRAVELING AT A LOW SPEED

Much Costly Experiment Made With This End in View—Warning Contrivances Disparaged—Great Expectations From Autogiro

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 21—Quite rightly attention is being given to the control of airplanes at low speed. From one point of view it is the most important of all flight problems, for in the measure in which it is solved airplanes can land slowly and therefore be safe from damage in forced landings anywhere. But quite erroneously the matter has been emphasized as one concerned with the safety of the airplane when "stalled," the assumption being that if a "stalled" airplane can be made to descend on a level keel all will be well.

Without altogether deprecating the research and experiment made at great cost to this end, for such work cannot altogether be wasted, it is very necessary to make it perfectly clear that no matter what amount of success may be attained it has only a very remote connection with safety. To begin with, the autogiro, which would be readily stallable by the pilot, and it ought also to be readily put into a dive out of the stall.

Cause of Mishaps

There is no doubt that the great majority of airplane mishaps are the result of stalling near the ground, usually immediately after ascending and before getting clear of the air-drome. The pilot then almost instinctively makes every effort to reach an open space, even when in calm moments he would realize that as impossible; or, more often, he tries to turn back into the air-drome, again when reason declares that impossible. Almost without exception, in these circumstances, his only hope of averting a crash is to get the head of the machine down, finishing with a "pancake" (or "stalled") landing, even on rough ground, and thus doing the least possible damage to the machine.

The Air Ministry and many private firms are concentrating on the mechanical side of this problem. One of their efforts lies in the direction of the slotted-airfoil control, concerning which Capt. F. T. Courtney writes: "I have tried this gadget, and my impression is that, first, it does not do what is claimed for it; and, second, it would be of no use if it did."

"Parachute" Descent

Even if a stalled airplane can be made to descend on a level keel, and come down in what is erroneously called "parachute" fashion, the speed of its descent will be so great that it will inevitably be wrecked. The speed of descent of the airplane must further be increased by the comparatively small resistance of the wings; the parachute is designed to offer the greatest possible resistance to speed of descent.

But even if the speed were the same, the airplane would fare much worse than the parachute, as its

mass is so much greater. As a matter of fact, it descends very much faster, and even from so small a height as 50 feet would attain so great a speed as would end in a total wreck.

Warning Contrivances

And for the same reason Captain Courtney thinks little of contrivances designed to warn a pilot of the imminence of a stall, for he fears that in some circumstances the pilot's instinct, on receiving the warning, for example, by a jerking forward of the control stick, would be to pull the stick back deliberately, since his first desire would be to keep away from the ground. But on that point Captain Courtney appears to overstate his case; the pilot, unless he were a very inefficient one, would be fully aware of the reason for the warning, and would accept it.

Full control right up to stalling point is of far greater importance than control when stalled. Lack of it, in circumstances when at low speeds control becomes weak, means that a pilot wishing to glide at his very lowest speed, risks stalling because of the weakness of the control. All this, he it said, concerns the ordinary airplane; it is highly probable that the coming extended application of the autogiro will put these matters on a different footing.

Clearly, the stalled crash ought to be an important part of flying instruction. The trouble is instinctive; the pilot in the difficulties referred to almost invariably attempts the impossible. Therefore, says Captain Courtney, the cure must be instinctive; and he supports the argument put forward in a recent article in the Monitor; namely, that the pupil should be so trained that when in trouble he will push the control stick hard forward, and think afterwards. That has been his own method of instructing; with pupils in dual-control machines it was his habit frequently and in all sorts of situations to switch off the engine, never abandoning this course until the pupil instinctively, on the instant, pushed the head of the machine down, and then, and not until then, thought the matter out.

COLUMBIA ADVISORY BOARD

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The appointment of 100 prominent graduates of the schools of mines and chemistry of Columbia University as an advisory committee with whom students may discuss their life work and learn more of the opportunities in the engineering field has been announced by Dean George B. Pegram.

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SCOTS TO ASSAIL DRINKING HABIT

United Free Church to Take Active Measures to Promote Temperance

EDINBURGH, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Rev. Duncan MacDiarmid of Elie, Fife, who recently appeared with the Rev. James Muir of Glasgow as a deputation from the Assembly committee on temperance before the United Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh, said that "the trade" was organized against the temperance opinion of the country, and they felt that temperance opinion ought to be marshaled.

In announcing that steps were being taken to inaugurate a new temperance campaign, Mr. MacDiarmid said that the church was not exercising the influence on the temperance question which a great many people were looking for, and which all might expect it to exercise, in view of the deliverance of the General Assembly, year after year. A scheme had, therefore, been formed, and the church presbyteries could effectively put it in motion.

In the opening months of the year they would concentrate on the large centers—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee. In each congregation there should be formed a committee of the session or one under the session to which other members might be co-opted. The work of that committee should be to see that every organization connected with the church should have an address once a year upon temperance. On that occasion an opportunity should be given for signing the pledge. A roll should also be kept and each year there should be a temperance meeting of all who had joined the temperance association of the church. In this way they would bring the influence of their church to bear upon the great question.

The trade was more highly organized today than it had ever been, and the facts were compelling them to prepare for a severe struggle in the near future. The church should use her inherent moral power in this connection. It would increase the church's influence, for in the past they had used the agents of the church in too casual and sporadic a fashion and this scheme would concentrate their energies.

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Art News and Comment—Music—Theaters

San Francisco Exhibitions

San Francisco, April 25. Special Correspondence. The California Palace of the Legion of Honor is a second contemporary French art exhibit. Its first exhibition of modern French art was installed at the same place in 1913. This is a smaller collection brought to San Francisco by Pierre Matisse, the son of Henri Matisse. The young Matisse finds San Franciscans well informed on modern French art, as it affects the local art trends and influences the student.

Matisse, the chief exponent of the modernistic movement, is represented chiefly by lithographs, woodcuts and drawings. His associates, Maurice Denis, Vuillard and Roussel, present several oil paintings from their best work. Bonnard, Andre Derain and Albert Marquet, also belong with this group of "art simplifiers," and are represented by consistent examples.

Pierre Matisse may be quoted as saying: "San Francisco seems very far away when you speak of it in Paris, but when you are here and find everyone speaking intelligently of what is going on there, it is a neighboring city."

Two recent exhibitors at the Galerie Beaux Arts, who are being very far away when you speak of it in Paris, but when you are here and find everyone speaking intelligently of what is going on there, it is a neighboring city."

Guest Wickson, also achieved variety of medium and subject. The walls of his show were a riot of color from oils and water colors, while the portfolio and the anteroom were filled with ink and brush and french chalk drawings. His flair for the beauty of the California scene is unbounded. He has returned to a studied study of the Chinese in treatment of pattern in his landscape and flower subjects. His groups of people out of doors are truly "organized" in both linear composition and atmospheric verity, true to the sunlight of seashore climates.

Many "one-woman" shows and a wholly woman's exhibition occupy San Francisco art galleries. At the Beaux Arts is an exhibition of paintings by the artist, Miss Foster. Subjects are gathered from wide travels within the past year. They reach the Tyrolean Alps, Morocco, and Holland and return to Carmel, California. Unlike most painters who choose Carmel sunshine, which rivals the Mediterranean, Miss Foster paints the winter cool gray and green-blues of the mountains by the sea. She is not an ultramodernist in the sense of those whose work has a promise of mural quality and dignity of reserved mood.

Miss Foster is a serious student of the modeling of impressions. Many of her figurines are sketches from memory. One especially amusing group is that of Maynard Dixon, the artist, and his wife. It is called "Mr. and Mrs. Golden West" and is fine in characterization. Another group, unusual in combination, is a life-size study of the heads of a man and wife, poised so delicately together that the touch of her hair against the other head is imperceptible, yet serves to compose and construct as it should. A head of a Russian is rich in racial variations.

During the month of May the California Club is making its walls into an art gallery for the paintings by Emilie Selver Weinberg. Mrs. Weinberg is an ardent student of out-of-doors, sunshine, and odd characters. In the course of her studies she has visited most of the important western art colonies, including Taos, New Mexico. She is showing 41 recent paintings.

Another collection of paintings by a woman artist is of French and Californian subjects from the brush of Miss Calthea Vivian. Her métier is decorative, her paint colorful, and her sense of scene. Her large triptych of Carmel pine trees against a glowing sky and white sand dunes is a direct compilation of the beauty and poetry of that spot. This exhibition will continue at the city of Paris galleries during the month of May.

In California art circles, women's work is well accepted and has never

had the heavy handicaps thrust upon it that have appeared in many art centers. Perhaps the artist's able vision of the pioneer women helped to establish this equality of viewpoint in paint, plaster and exhibitions. The recently formed San Francisco Society of Women Artists is a revival, on a much larger basis, of the "Sketch Club" of earlier days. More than 140 active painters and over 200 associate members attend the private lectures and receptions fostered by the society.

Open-Air Sculpture Show, Philadelphia

THE exhibition of sculpture in the open air, sponsored by the Art Alliance and the Fairmount Park Art Association, and assembled in the gardens and galleries of the Alliance and in Rittenhouse Square is this year less representative of the work which emanates from the studios of the country.

It is, of course, a specialized display, featuring pieces which may best be seen in the open air. Sculpture exhibitions are so much less frequent than displays of paintings or etchings that one regrets the tendency apparent among American artists to send to the few existing exhibitions only those pieces of sculpture which may prove popular and consequently salable.

An analysis of the list of contributors to the Art Alliance exhibition throws a little light on subject. The majority of the names are those of men and women whose past has been in the field of painting or etching. To tell, the rise of the woman sculptor is unusually apparent, for perhaps 50 per cent of the exhibitors are women. The garden holds appeal for the feminine taste, and the garden, baby is, possibly, the natural result.

"Glint of the Sea," by Chester Beach proves that the sea nymph may still yield material for an imaginative artist. The charm of the study lies in the sense of upward movement, the decorative details contributing to this effect. The arms are raised straight to the finger tips, the body reaches upward, lithe, but perpendicular, the feet and fingers and the hair play fish, answered at the base by other fish among the rocks. The artist has expressed a thought, and one feels purpose behind the composition.

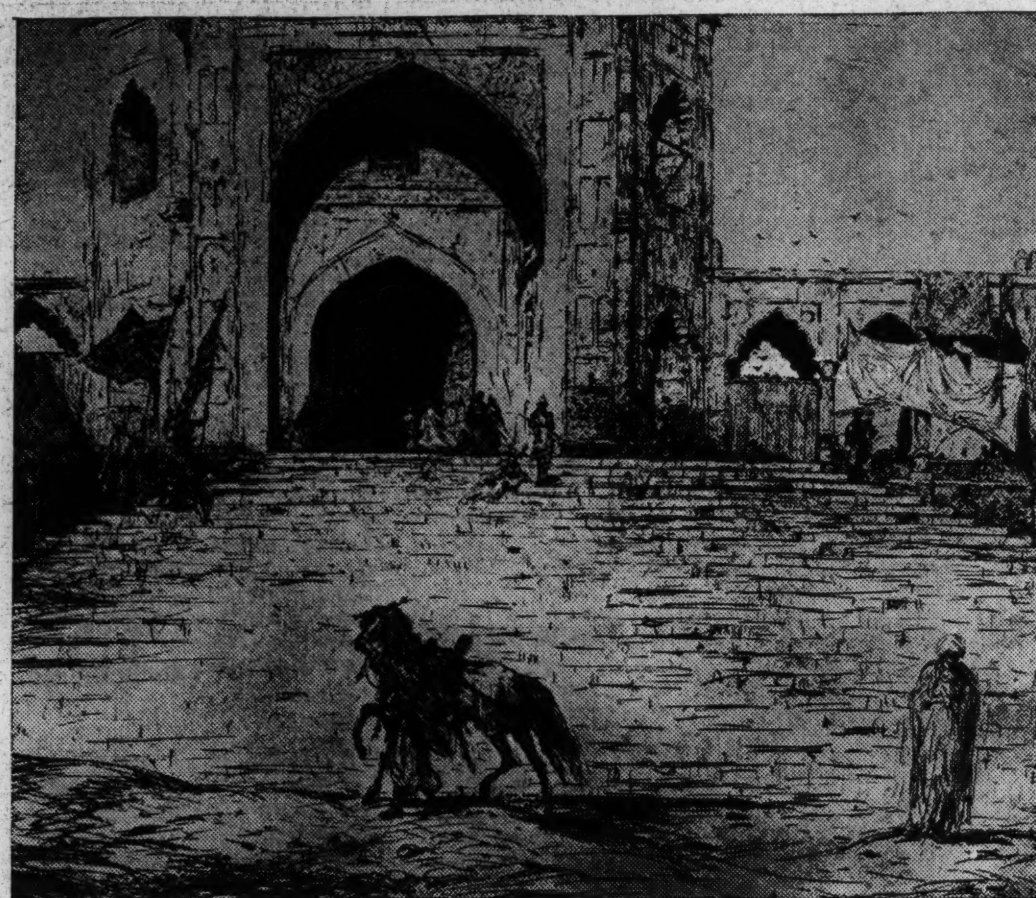
Another interesting bit is "Naiad and Mask," by Alexander Stirling Calder. Again, one is held by the workmanship and the composition. The figure may be turned about and looked at from many sides without losing its nicely balanced. The glint of color adds to the impression—the glint of hair shot by lines of blue, blue about the black of the base, and the blue of the mask against the black; but it is an ultramodernist in the sense of those whose work has a promise of mural quality and dignity of reserved mood.

Miss Foster is a serious student of the modeling of impressions. Many of her figurines are sketches from memory. One especially amusing group is that of Maynard Dixon, the artist, and his wife. It is called "Mr. and Mrs. Golden West" and is fine in characterization. Another group, unusual in combination, is a life-size study of the heads of a man and wife, poised so delicately together that the touch of her hair against the other head is imperceptible, yet serves to compose and construct as it should. A head of a Russian is rich in racial variations.

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ONE OF MARIUS BAUER'S ETCHINGS

"Conflict" in London

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, April 23.—At the Queen's Theater, "Conflict," by Miles Malletson. Produced by the author. The cast:

Maj. Sir Ronald Clive, D. S. O. Basil Foster
The Lady Dare Bellington, Isabel Jeans
Lord Bellington, Fred Kerr
Tom Smith, Tom Nesbitt
The Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, Cecily Byrne
Lady Bellington, Margaret Yardley
Daniel, Clarence Blakiston
Footman, Frank Atkinson

The story of "Conflict" resembles the story of the two knights fighting over the shield, each seeing his own side only. But in this case neither knight sees either pure gold or pure silver. Each is conscious of certain blemishes. The two knights in and play represent the Tory and Labor parties respectively, and there is, of course, much to be said on both sides. But, to the credit of the Labor representative it must be stated that he is the more frank and the first to admit to the blot on his own escutcheon.

The Tory's blot is only revealed later under pressure through the instrumentality of a neutral, anxious to prevent unfair play. The Tory is Major Sir Ronald Clive, D.S.O.; the Labor, Tom Smith; the neutral, the Lady Dare Bellington, daughter of Lord Bellington, a crusty, prejudiced, conservative, complacently convinced that he is the salt of the earth.

In the first act Tom Smith comes to Lord Bellington's house toward midnight to beg, borrow, or steal; for he is down and out, through no fault of his own. He recalls himself to Sir Ronald, then engaged to Lady Dare, and tells him and Lord Bellington the story of his life. They help him to get a rest and win back his self-respect. Soon he reappears as a parliamentary rival to Sir Ronald and winner of the attention of Lady Dare. Sir Ronald threatens to expose a theft made in a desperate moment by Tom, but Lady Dare counters with a reminder that she will tell trouble-some stories if he does. So the contest continues on its political merits.

Lord Bellington is left contemplating the crash of all his caste and political prejudices, and brought face to face with relative realities.

"Conflict" is well written, with the scales fairly evenly balanced between one side and the other. Only one scene drags a little. Lady Dare is one of those people who walk on the verge of great things which are never done, until she is forced to do a great thing not only by the strength, but by the very weakness of her character, things working together, in the end, for her good. She was, on the whole, well played by Isabel Jeans.

As her pompous father, Fred Kerr gave the finished performance one always expects from him; and Tom

Nesbitt, as Tom Smith, did well in a difficult part. Margaret Yardley contributed a forceful and humorous study of a lodging house keeper, with her own views and opinions. Basil Foster was adequate as Sir Ronald, and the rest of the cast did all they were asked to do, more especially the excellent butler and footman—Clarence Blakiston and Frank Atkinson. Their manner of comporting themselves in the presence of a Labor candidate was sublime.

Grainger Choral Works Heard in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (Special Correspondence).—Percy Grainger appeared in this city in a new role last night, that of orchestral and choral conductor. With John Smallman, director of the Los Angeles Oratorio Society, he presented a choral program which embraced representative choral works of the last quarter of a century.

In arranging this program Mr. Grainger gave what he believes to be proof of the return of modern composers, at least the English, to the vocal development of polyphonic writing in contrast to the more instrumental lines which characterized the compositions of the last century.

He included the Sanctus from the B minor Mass of Bach, because at that time the "deepest wellspring of art-music were vocal art chorals." In Grainger's opinion, Grieg foreshadowed present choral development by "proving the applicability and effectiveness of post-Wagnerian harmonies in connection with choral writing." So the Psalms of Grieg were included in this program.

The first program (May 24) will bring forward Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise and Henry Hadley's "A New Earth." Neither of those works has had representation on the festival programs at Evanston before.

The soloists will be Marie Sundell, Alma Peterson, Marie Morrissey, Vernon Williams and Mark Love. Tchaikovsky will be honored at the second concert (May 25), for the

Marius Bauer

Marius Bauer, with an introduction by Malcolm C. Salamander. London: The Studio, Inc.

The eighth volume in the series of monographs on "Modern Masters of Etching," issued from the studio office, is devoted to the etched work of the Dutch artist, M. A. J. Bauer, 12 of whose plates are admirably reproduced. Born at The Hague in 1847, Bauer is generally held to be the greatest master not only in his predilection for obtaining his effects by strong contrasts of light and shade, but also in the great imaginative qualities of his art and his affection for Eastern subjects. It is the Orient that lies between the Ganges and the Bosphorus that has inspired Bauer most fruitfully. Mr. Salamander contributes an eloquent appreciation of the artist's mastery of technique and his amazing power of design.

Chicago North Shore Festival

Special from Monitor Bureau. CHICAGO, May 10.—The Chicago North Shore Festival season offers this year much that is of interest and importance. There are to be as usual six concerts, but, in order to permit of more extensive rehearsing, they will be spread over a period of nine days. It is always a good sign when the musical directors of such enterprises call for more rehearsals. As in other years, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, directed by Frederick Stock, has been engaged, and Peter C. Lutkin will again be in general charge of the choral portion of the festival.

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JUNIOR MUSICIANS in person
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A Paramount Release
SIXTH BIG WEEK

whole program will be devoted to his works, and Ossip Gabrilowitsch will play the B flat minor Concerto for piano. No concert will be given May 26, but on the following evening a miscellaneous program will be presented and Giovanni Martinelli will appear as soloist. In addition to the orchestral works which Mr. Stock will set forth, there will appear Henry Hadley as guest conductor of the tone poem, "Salome" and Eric Delamarter as conductor of his "Walt Whitman" Symphony.

A notable feature of previous festivals at Evanston always has been the matinee devoted to the children and this will be again a feature this year, when the chorus of 1500 young voices will interpret a new cantata, "The Ugly Duckling," by Granville English—a Chicago composer—as well as a number of part songs. Perhaps with a view to encouraging the others, the management has engaged for this concert the services of Miss Sylvia Lent, a youthful violinist who is scheduled to play Saint-Saens' Rondo Capriccioso and the last movement of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto. On the evening of that day (May 29) there will be public rehearsal of five manuscript works for orchestra, picked from more than 80 scores competing for the prize of \$1000 offered for the best American symphonic composition. The judges on this occasion will be Henry Hadley and Howard Brockway of New York, and Adolf Wiedig of Chicago.

Mr. Lutkin will bring forward his chorus again at the fifth concert (May 31), when the principal work on the program will be Brahms' German Requiem. He will also direct a new Psalm of his own, two a cappella anthems by Rachmaninoff and the Gloria in Excelsis from Parker's "St. Christopher." Mabel Garrison and Boris Saslawsky will be the soloists. The final program (June 1) promises the services of Dusolina Giannini, soprano, and Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, as solo artists; Mr. Stock and his orchestra. Various symphonic numbers (including the work awarded the prize of \$1000), and the chorus, under Mr. Lutkin, in Percy Fletcher's "Song of Victory."

In London Theaters

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, April 26.—A new play by Eden Philpotts, shortly to be produced in London, is a dramatic version of his book "The Secret Woman."

Lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan operas are rejoiced at the prospect of an autumn season at the Princes Theater.

"Dacre of the South," a light romantic opera, is to be performed by the Eastboro Opera Society on May 19. The libretto and lyrics are by Arthur Beckett and the music by James R. Dear, the composer of the music of Kipling's "Sussex."

The Regent Theater is giving a season of plays recently successful in London—"Just Married," "The Creaking Chair," "Broadway Jones," and "No. 37."

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"For Heaven's Sake"
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SIXTH BIG WEEK

Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. Chicago, May 7

A sixth International Water Color Exhibition, the array of paintings in the east galleries of the Art Institute, answered the expectations created by its promises. The social brilliancy of the opening afternoon marked the height of the season in distinguished personages and the patronage of the friends of the Art Institute, answered the expectations created by its promises.

The social brilliancy of the opening afternoon marked the height of the season in distinguished personages and the patronage of the friends of the Art Institute, answered the expectations created by its promises.

The directors of the Art Institute, together with the Municipal Art League, the Friends of American Art, the Arts Club, and various art societies made the most of the occasion to which came the invited artists to take part in this festival of international friendliness as well as to inspect the display. At the same hour, the gallery of Applied Arts from Paris, promoted by the museum directors, was first on view, while the Arts Club opened their offering of contemporary water color painting in Paris.

The multitude entering the vast foyer of the Art Institute was divided into two streams, one which ascended the staircase to greet the consuls of eight European powers and the other descending to Blackstone Hall, where the Chicago Applied Arts Exhibition League had installed its annual showing. Prof. Jacques Carlu, head of the department of design of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the guest of honor. Later when some 400 paintings by living men and women of Europe and America are hung together there is a revelation of styles in execution as well as of the outlook of the artists.

About 300 pictures are attributed to Americans. Yet following the names there is but one generation beyond the many of these young persons and their relatives overseas. However, the choice of material shows liberty of selection, often ideals and as often exuberance.

In these water colors, as well as in literature and the titles of new music, the point of view concentrates on things and methods of description. It would be pleasant to recite the names of the water color artists who have practiced the art delightfully many years and are at the foundation of honors in America. There are groups of well-designed paintings by Robert Lee Eskridge, George

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PACIFIC MILLS EARNINGS FAIR

Despite Textile Depression Makes 75 Cents Share in First Quarter

One quarter by no means guarantees proportionate results for the full year in the textile business, where year-

and raw material valuations may upset all calculations. Nevertheless it is a satisfaction to know that in so keen a depression as at present Pacific Mills operated in the first quarter of this year at a substantial profit.

Exact income figures are unavailable, but it is understood that Pacific Mills from Jan. 1 to March 31 showed a net profit after all charges, includ-

ing federal taxes, of something more than \$300,000. This is equivalent to better than 75 cents a share on the outstanding 400,000 shares of capital stock.

Compared with the corresponding quarter last year this is, of course, a decline. In that period the net profit before taxes was \$461,000. The balance after taxes was equal to \$1.01 a share in the first quarter of 1925.

The interesting points from an operating standpoint are that not a dollar of inventory write-off had to be taken this quarter and the margin of

profit this year was a full 3½ per cent compared with a 3 per cent ratio last year. The month of March was especially profitable, and Pacific Mills directors and shareholders would be quite satisfied if the pace of those days could be indefinitely maintained.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The general strike in Great Britain has been called off after a week of struggle. As was to be expected, the industrial issue which provoked the crisis, the question of the wages to be paid to the miners, became entirely overshadowed by the constitutional issue, as to whether any minority, however powerful, and however idealistic its aims, should be allowed to impose its will on a community by force. The fundamental issue was well stated by Stanley Baldwin in a message radiocast to the Nation during the week-end. Could there be a more direct attack on the institutions of a community, he asked, "than that a body not elected by the voters of the country, without consulting the people, without even consulting the trade unionists, should decree that the railways shall not run, that transport shall not move, that the unloading of ships shall stop and that no news shall reach the public?"

Lessons Taught by the British Strike

Whether the majority of the Trade Union Congress meant to transform the Constitution of Great Britain may be doubted. It is quite certain that the overwhelming mass of the rank and file had no such idea in their minds when they obeyed the call to strike. But it was manifest that the proclamation of a general strike was a revolutionary act and that if it had proved successful in forcing the British Government and Parliament to yield to dictatorial terms, Great Britain would have taken a long step toward the abolition of democracy in favor of the Soviet autocracy which has prevailed in Russia. It was also clear that many of the trade union leaders had definitely had this end in view. There had long been a great deal of talk about revolution in the extremist trade union circles in Great Britain, and only last autumn Arthur J. Cook, the miners' secretary, went about saying in public that trade unions did not realize their power and that the Trade Union Congress ought to be the Parliament of the country.

The fundamental fact which seems to emerge from all the evidence that is available at present is that the voluntary aspect of the strike was a complete failure. When the strike was proclaimed, people wondered whether it was possible that Great Britain, the home of parliamentary government, was going to follow in the footsteps of Russia. Was it possible that the attempt to bring Parliament to its knees by the complete suspension of the railways, of the road transport, of the ports and of the press, could succeed? Were the extremists strong enough or well organized enough to induce the strikers to use violence to interrupt the emergency services organized by the Government and by volunteers—or to induce the government employees to desert their duties? It did not seem likely, but in view of all that has been written and said about the revolution and the recent experiences in Russia and Germany, was it possible that the undoubtedly immense power of the trade unions could produce some such results in Great Britain?

The answer was an emphatic negative. The utterly unrevolutionary character of the trade union movement as a whole was seen by the order, given persistently by the official leaders of the strike, to avoid violence and disorder of every kind. It was seen in the fact that, though the strike was in operation for more than a week, there was no widespread attempt to interrupt the movement of supplies, and that such rioting as did take place was mild and sporadic. It was seen in the fact that the railways, newspapers, transport, light and power stations, and ports were able to organize volunteer services adequate for the maintenance of essential food and other supplies. It was seen in the fact that volunteers rallied to the Government's appeal in sufficient numbers to work not only the government services but the street cars, the underground railways, and the thousand and one distributing businesses whose workers were removed by the strike, and to give to them all necessary protection.

This does not mean that the original dispute is yet settled. At this moment the terms upon which mine operators and miners are to agree have not been announced. But even with this issue in abeyance, it has been clearly shown that Great Britain has succeeded in proving that the much-advertised weapon of the general strike has broken in the hands of those who employed it, and that there is no road to better wages or better times by trying to use it. If it does nothing more, this, of itself, will be an immense gain both to Great Britain and to the rest of the world. For it ought to put an end to that kind of extremist activity which has been hindering better production and better industrial relations, provided only that employers are wise enough not to abuse their strengthened position.

There comes, not unexpectedly, the announcement that for the present year, at least, whatever plans had been made for the observance of Defense Day have been abandoned. There is a possibility, although no statement to that effect has been made officially, that the War Department will not again exercise the authority to designate a particular day either as "Defense Day" or "Mobilization Day," granted by the act of Congress of 1920. Such tests were conducted in the years 1924 and 1925, but it is a somewhat significant fact that no reports of the results of those operations were ever made public. It is undeniable that the effect in the first year of the two last-mentioned was to arouse opposition on the part of avowed pacifists and those so-called peace societies with radical tendencies. No more happy results followed the effort to combine Defense Day and Armistice Day observances last year.

Now in all this there is seen no increasing or dependable tendency on the part of the people of a great and progressive nation to regard lightly or carelessly those matters which deeply

concern their present or their future welfare. Those who are most courageous and most resourceful are not prone to make a conspicuous or boastful show of strength. They feel, as Shakespeare so aptly expresses it, that "Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just." To argue that it is futile to place individual or national reliance upon such an assurance as this is to accord to force and the assumed right of rule by superior numbers or superior armament a quality which they do not possess.

The wisdom of reposing absolute reliance upon the power of right and justice has been more than theoretically proved. In individual experience, first of all, the realization has been gained that it is through a proper appreciation of the vital and controlling forces made available by a right concept of man's true inheritance that he is able to overcome seeming obstacles and enjoy the blessings of liberty and the fruits of his rightly directed industry. Similarly in the experience of nations, which is nothing more nor less than the experience of individuals collectively, the right unfolding of results follows unfailingly a sincere and honest national purpose.

Among even the avowed pacifists and those with what have been termed radical peace tendencies, it is doubtful if there can be said to exist any really definite desire to render their Nation impotent in the matter of physical defense. Objection to the extravagant expenditure of public funds in providing expensive war machinery, and to the effort to glorify war itself as an institution without which there can be no substantial progress, has attracted to those who are perhaps more zealous than wise some undeserved criticism. Perhaps the world has not yet attained that desired condition where no thought need be taken of the necessity of warding off the malicious attacks of the jealous and the predatory. Until that time does come, recourse will be had to those means which seem to be best understood.

But encouragement is found in the realization that it matters not at all what may be the size, or cost, or character of this armament if the cause for which it stands is an unworthy one. Is it not logical to argue from this established premise that it matters, or should matter, as little how weak this material armament may be if behind it, supporting it, and sustaining those who need defense and protection, is that equity which is based upon right and justice?

Our condolences to the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer and editor of the British official Government newspaper, the Gazette. As politician and statesman he has done fairly well, although somewhat of a stormy petrel in public life. His record, as set forth in the British "Who's Who," fills impressive space and bristles with such records of dignities attained as Home Secretary, First Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of State for War. He has been no swivel-chair warrior, either, but fought gallantly in the Sudan and in the Boer War, achieving among other honors a "medal with six clasps." He will need all six to hold his honors if he clings to the editorial job which the general strike has thrust upon him.

For already Editor Churchill is finding out how difficult it is to run an impartial paper in the presence of a great public controversy. "Will the Rt. Hon. Member please explain why he left the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter out of the last edition of his contemptible partisan sheet in which Labor gets no show?" demands a member from the Labor benches. How futile to point out that the Archbishop, like all churchmen, did not comprehend the pressure upon our columns, and made his letter so long that to have printed it would have crowded out the beautiful story of how gilded youth "in golfing plus fours" were volunteering to act as delivery boys for the Gazette! That might explain but could not excuse the omission.

"Does the editor of the Gazette regard his paper as equally impartial with The Times?" inquired the Viscountess Astor with that cold implication of inferiority which always chills an editor when a hated rival is set up as a standard for his imitation. He can feel the clasps of his honors distinctly slipping when he indignantly points out that the Thunderer gave only three inches to the strikers' rejection of Soviet aid, while the Gazette gave seven under a head which caused rebuke from the editor's innumerable bosses—for everybody bosses an editor—as savoring of "the yellows."

Lloyd George, eminent as a nonpartisan and as an advocate of judicial fairness, had to sling a few arrows at the luckless Winston, who must have been forebodingly reminded of Spion Kop. "I am not going to speak about paragraphs containing offensive matter about political opponents which could not in the least help the preservation of law and order," said that most eminent political relic of the World War, entirely oblivious of the fact that he was speaking of precisely that, "but I wish to call attention to the way in which the appeal of the Christian churches has been suppressed." Had he called properly with his complaint at the editorial rooms, he might have been halted by the office boy, or the editor might have been in conference, or might have pleaded that it was the religious editor's day off and no one could tell what he'd done with the plea of the churches. It is not fair to catch an editor, all unguarded, on the ministerial benches of the House. The Society of British Journalists ought to do something about it.

As a matter of fact, nothing but unstinted praise ought to be given Editor Churchill. He invented the greatest journalistic coup for the undoing of his rivals known to the profession. Even Mr. Munsey, in his most active days, could invent no better way of meeting troublesome competition than buying and suppressing the competitors. Editor Churchill simply commanded all the newsprint in the market, and left his contemporaries nothing to print on. Medal with six clasps indeed! We think he should be awarded the Pulitzer prize for the most notable journalistic achievement of the year. What did Commander Kenworthy, the most inquisitive member of the House, mean by inquiring whether it was true that Editor Churchill had

delivered this notable journalistic stroke? Wouldn't any navy commander going into action be mighty glad if he could commandeer all the ammunition of the hostile fleet?

One thing the resourceful Winston cannot do. He will never persuade either side to the labor controversy that his paper is impartial. In our own quadrennial political struggles all independent papers are classed as Republican by the Democrats, and as Democratic by the Republicans, and denounced as capitalistic by the advocates of whatever third party may be in the field. As Chancellor, Mr. Churchill has suffered from this tendency of the public to see but one side of a question. To gain revenue he recommended a tax on betting. Straightway all the sports declared he was trying to suppress all betting, while the righteous accused him of intending to legalize and encourage it! In robust partisanship alone is found journalistic or political peace.

One of the major issues with which the present generation has to deal is that of disarmament. Especially welcome, therefore, is any sane and well-balanced discussion of this international policy of making peace more probable by a simultaneous reduction of the world's military equipment. The National Study Conference on International Problems and Relations that is in session this week in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Academy of Political Science, promises to furnish the public with an open discussion of the very highest caliber on the essential elements in the general problem of world peace.

Many baffling differences of opinion lie at the very heart of the disarmament question. These inquiries must be answered before any real progress can be achieved. What, for example, is the relation between the control of raw materials and the size of the world's armies and navies? In what ways does the present economic maladjustment of Europe delay the achievement of international understanding and good will? What are the relative merits of land, naval and air forces in a program of national defense? And, also, in which of these three general divisions is a policy of disarmament most likely to succeed? What has the study of chemistry and the mobilization of industry to do with armaments? These, and allied questions, will be discussed in a very able manner during the five-day session of this conference. The convening of this gathering is of extraordinary significance at this particular time in view of the approaching meeting in Geneva of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.

In this connection it may be said that no formula for disarmament will ever be accepted by the great powers until the international problems relevant to the Pacific are satisfactorily solved. With China in tumult, with Japan gravely concerned about her future, with Russia looking longingly toward Manchuria, with Korea aspiring to independence, and with policies of far-reaching consequence shaping themselves around Manila and Singapore, it is immediately apparent that no widespread agreement regarding disarmament can be arrived at unless there is a very substantial prospect of an uninterrupted peace in the Pacific basin. The public will be indebted, therefore, to the National Conference on International Problems and Relations for including in its discussion agenda the problems of the powers facing the Pacific Ocean.

The holding of such conferences can produce only benefit not only to those directly participating in them, but likewise, to a vast, unnumbered throng of citizens in many countries, whose thinking is clarified and whose perspective is widened through these public forums on current issues.

Random Ramblings

It is said to be practically settled that President Coolidge will spend his summer vacation in the Adirondacks. White Pine Camp is the name of the place. The word "White" seems to appear persistently in connection with the President's abiding places. The little white cottage in the hills of Vermont, the White House, White Court and White Pine Camp—what next?

A new use for concrete roads has been discovered by sea gulls in the neighborhood of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. They fly aloft with clams, then drop them onto the hard road; in this way they are able to extract the clams without difficulty. Very convenient for the gulls, though not so good for the passing motorists.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald says of the lack of forest fires in France and Germany, that he saw a sign in the Black Forest "Rauchen Verboten." His terse conclusion was that "the law had been obeyed." He might have added that the Germans are equally a law-enforcing and law-abiding people.

The Birmingham (England) Grand Opera Society has produced "Faust" in modern costumes. Mephistopheles wore the conventional swallow tail and a monocle. Well, the Old Boy doesn't always wear horns and a tail.

Sinclair Lewis refuses to accept a prize for having written the best novel of the year. Would he be equally insistent upon refusing to admit that he did? But, of course, that is another issue.

A far cry indeed from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Dickie bird sitting on a limb in a tree singing tit willow" to Dick E. Byrd circling the pole in a plane singing "all's well-o."

It would be interesting to know just how many of those who know all about automobiles would say that a martingale is some kind of a bird, and a surcingle a new hair cut.

A news dispatch reports a customs launch hit by a waterspout while chasing a rumrunner off the Cuban coast. Moist by its own petard?

The Boston Herald asks if the English language has "a wholesomer word than earn." Well, one has to learn before he can earn.

So Pasadena has an aerial policeman. We wonder if the city is planning one-way traffic lanes and "no parking" areas.

A Forum on International Relations

A Talk With Joseph Conrad

The appearance of a book by Conrad, entitled "Last Essays," is a reminder that this great artist and strange personality must inevitably pass away from the memory of persons who knew him into the wider memory of legend, and this is my excuse for recalling parts of a long conversation I had with him on the "first night" (Nov. 2, 1922) of his play, "The Secret Agent," when all the literati of London were looking for him in the Ambassadors Theatre.

We sat in a deserted room of a West End hotel, Conrad with what he described as "ennui," though I think it was more like suspense, and I with Conrad's assurance that he wanted me to stay as long as possible, as talking was a pleasure.

I had written asking him for an appointment for an interview, and Conrad had said in his reply: "I greatly appreciate the interest you say is taken in my personality. At the same time, strictly 'entre nous,' I don't understand it very well."

His letter went on to say that "a politician, a successful man of action, may be better and, as a human being, more interesting than his work," which is the other half of one of his aphorisms that "business men are frequently as sanguine and imaginative as lovers."

It is hardly necessary to say that Conrad charmingly invalidated his own objections to the personal interview once we were ensconced in our chairs in that deserted lounge. (There is no other word for that sudden flash) of his remote, soft brown eyes, the low voice which sometimes became a hoarse whisper, the subsidies into the depths of his chair and projections toward me were all of the great Marlow himself.

Confronted now with the fact that he is gone, and with the vivid work he has left us, I recall with most interest his references during that long talk to his own work. His very method of work had always been for me a matter of speculation, though it had not worried me precisely in the way it must have worried that American reader of "Chance" who asked him repeatedly throughout a conversation: "How in the world did you think of the plot?" But there is in his stories a surprising effect of haphazard spontaneity, free associations, and superb control of direction of the main human interest drama.

To bring Conrad's talk round to the interesting subject of his creative efforts, I asked him if he still wrote at odd moments, as when writing "Almayer's Folly," or carefully planned out his time, and did he work quickly once settled down to it?

"How shall I answer?" he said, turning round in his chair. "I write whenever I can write. Perhaps of late years I am an afternoon man. At one time I used to be an after-dinner man, or an anything man. I am not at all a quick writer; I do not consider myself a literary man at all, you know."

Catching a smile on my face, Conrad added: "Indeed, I have not the literary mind exactly. I mean that inborn gift possessed by some men I have met. Directly they have seen anything—an incident in the street, an effect of sunlight or fog—the right words come to their thoughts, at once."

"Do you think that is because you did not learn English as a native language?"

"No, that is not the reason, because I always think in English. I know English and French both quite well. I know French well enough to write in that language also—in a very personal style, of course. My English, too, must be personal, I suppose."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

BERLIN The Werder fruit blossom season is at its height and is almost as great an attraction to the Berlin people as the cherry blossom festival is to the Japanese. Werder is a famous fruit-growing district just beyond Potsdam, or some fifty minutes by rail from Berlin. Werder itself being a quaint little township older than the metropolis. For many hundreds of acres around it, high up above the banks of the Havel, the cherry and pear blossoms disseminate their beauty and their fragrance. The best way to see Werder at this season is from the deck of one of the many steamers that ply the Havel lakes. The effect of miles of what seem to be snow-covered fields against the blue sky is singularly beautiful. This year the fruit blossom is unusually fine and many special trains are run to Werder. Last Sunday 55,000 persons went out by railway and the roads were blocked with motorcars and cycles conveying the Werder pilgrims to their destination, while thousands went by steamer.

That Berlin bibliographer, Prof. Max Roethe, has been called upon to give his judgment upon a very interesting discovery recently made in Gardelegen, Saxony. While digging some drains a workman came upon a hard substance about six feet below the surface. This proved to be a rusty iron box with the date of 1632 inscribed upon it, containing a complete Gothic Bible and a number of manuscripts of minnesingers of the twelfth century. Everything is in a very surprisingly good state of preservation, and Professor Roethe has pronounced both Bible and documents to be genuine. It is believed that the box with the precious contents was committed to the safe custody of the earth on account of the dangers attendant upon the Thirty Years' War.

Another innovation of the enterprising Luft Hansa, the important combine of the Junkers and Aero Lloyd air lines, is the arranging of a week-end service from Berlin to popular inland seaside resorts during the summer months. Seaplanes will be used, and the city authorities are coming to the assistance of the company by erecting an airport upon one of the numerous Havel lakes in the vicinity of Potsdam. It is confidently hoped that this innovation will give an impetus to the frequenting of North Sea and Baltic resorts and that fewer families will spend the summer holidays abroad.

The annual congress of the international P. E. N. (poets, essayists, novelists) Club will be held in Berlin this year from May 16 to 19. The first congress of this recently founded and very successful club took place in 1923 in London, the second in New York, the third in Paris last year. Much gratification is expressed in German literary circles that it is now Berlin's turn.

During the month of March another 11,000,000 marks were paid into Berlin savings banks, the total amount of deposits now reaching 33,000,000 marks. Although this is only about twenty marks per head of the population, it nevertheless shows a growing confidence in the stability of the German mark, and also of the political and economic situation in this country which augurs favorably for the future.

At last the schools of this city are awakening to the beneficial effect sport has on the youth. A short time ago the Town Council of Schöneberg decreed that in several schools of their district one gymnastic lesson should be given a day. Now the municipality of Wilmersdorf intends to follow suit. Formerly about two hours a week were devoted to sport and gymnastics, and three hours weekly were considered more than ample.

Since the population of Kaernten (Austria) has repeatedly invited Berlin children to spend a few weeks in the pure Austrian mountain air, the authorities have now decided to invite a number of children from Kaernten to the Mark Brandenburg (the province in which Berlin is located). Farmers, foresters, clergymen and country teachers have already been asked to give the Austrian children

"But in making the collected edition of my works I found I did not have to change a single thing. I corrected one or two faults of grammar, of which there are always a certain number in my work—not faults that a foreigner would make, but faults that a very careless man using English as a native language would make. I am always worrying about the right phrase and saying 'This will never do!' of something I have written."

"A man might be disdainfully careless or angrily careless, but as a matter of course a man must surely write the best he can. It is inconceivable that a man should compose less well than he is able to compose."

I asked Conrad if he would try to tell me how he wrote his stories, and if he plotted them out before writing or allowed the plot to make itself as the story grew under his hand.

"How can I say?" he replied. "I used often to spend a whole day doing nothing at all. My wife understood that I was 'hatching' something. It is not that the plot comes while I am writing. There is always a certain amount of premonition of what is going to happen. I work up to it."

"That tends to confirm a feeling I have always had about your books—that they are, essentially, poetry. Prose could not be so beautiful if purely the work of the conscious mind."

"That is a delightful compliment, I think. You will discover, if you read my books, how I am writing toward some fixed event or scene I can see, but I do not know how I shall ever get there."

"But you know I could not write a line of verse to save my life. I admire poetry with an open mouth, you understand, but it remains for me something magical. My favorite poet is Keats, because he is so essentially a genius, and so free from all intellectualism. Not that I despise intellectual verse, but I am generally rebellious when confronted with verse of any kind, and I enjoy Keats, which, of course, is good for me."

"I fancy that most of the scenes you describe most vividly are in some way remembered scenes, but are they described a long time after the first impression?"

"Yes, years afterward. When I was sent to the North Sea by the Admiralty during the war to write about the mine sweepers, I found I was too close to the facts, you know. I have never been able to describe that experience properly yet."

"The descriptions in 'Lord Jim'? Oh, there is really nothing in it: Just a few right words here and there because of the desire I had to please myself with a descriptive passage when it was necessary as part of the topography! But the 'Nigger of the Narcissus' is the book for descriptive touches of sea and sky." Conrad avowed smiling. "You will, I think, in the 'Nigger' and in 'Typhoon' find my best effects in the description of moving water. There are some good descriptive bits in the 'Outcast of the Islands,' too."

"No, I did not see the typhoon, but I experienced another one in the Indian Ocean, and used my impression of that several years afterward."

One of my last questions was if he ever felt the desire to voyage again.

"No," he replied with a quick shake of the head. "I am settled now. I live in a beautiful corner of England and I love it. England is so varied and wonderful. . . . For a few years, perhaps, after I gave up the sea, I would at times feel an unrest; that is all."

Conrad's voyaging was, of course, transferred from ships to books, though it is entirely probable, Mrs. Conrad has told me, that had he lived he would have gone back to settle in Poland, the dream-burdened land of his forefathers.

R. L. M.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Is "Personal Liberty" Mere Camouflage?

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent speech of Senator Borah before the United States Senate and the splendid editorial and news matter appearing in the Monitor on the subject of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Enforcement Act, seem to give point to some thoughts which the writer has had in mind for quite a while and on which the expression of some of America's leading authorities on constitutional law would be most enlightening.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Rhode Island cases a few years ago settled once and for all the constitutionality of the Volstead Act and the status of the Eighteenth Amendment as fundamental law, binding alike on the states and territories and all officers and agencies of the Government, both state and federal. That decision also intimates very clearly that no legislative act, whether state or federal, which is less effective in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment than existing law, would be constitutional or valid; in other words, that any law which in effect or design tends to nullify or avoid the mandate of the amendment would be unconstitutional and void.

Under these conditions, let us assume that the modification or nullificationists should secure enough support either to pass an act of Congress submitting the question of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, or to force through Congress an act modifying the Volstead Act (or any other enforcement act) so as to make it less effective in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and its specific purpose. Would not such an act in the first instance be held not only unconstitutional but subversive of the form of government in the United States, and would not the Supreme Court, in the second instance, following the Rhode Island cases, promptly reaffirm the fundamentals laid down in those cases? If so, then the issue ceases to be so much one of "wet" or "dry" and becomes one of support of, or opposition to, the present form of government in the United States; and this is more than passing serious.

In fact, it is difficult to understand how officers, state or federal, who, under a solemn oath which is a condition precedent to drawing their pay checks, have undertaken to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and of their particular state against all enemies foreign and domestic, and to demand themselves as good citizens, can without shame and without seeming fear of prosecution or impeachment, openly declare against the fundamental law which gives them status.

The problem is far more serious, then, than a mere personal choice as to whether "to drink or not to drink," or what to drink and what not. The enemies of America are using the "personal liberty" equation as a mere camouflage against a deeper and more insidious purpose to undermine the Nation's institutions, and it seems high time that all good citizens of the country, whatever their personal preferences may be in the matter, should recognize and meet the issue squarely and decisively. Appreciating the very definite and unequivocal policy of the Monitor on these questions, it is the thought of the writer that the above suggestions might prove of benefit.

Twisp, Wash.

I. R. O.

Real Defenses Always Mobilized